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PENTAGON PLANS PROTRACTED NUCLEAR WAR

LD150534 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] [Words indistinct] the United States has worked out a 5-year program which will ensure it the capability of conducting a long nuclear war. And as the New York TIMES says, this means turning the already strained Soviet-American relations into a [words indistinct] war. A military expert at the Institute of United States and Canada Studies, Lev Semeyko, comments on some aspects of the new American plan. [Sentence indistinct].

The American directive(?in the defense field) for the period from 1984 to 1988 is aimed first of all at planning a victory in a nuclear war. I'd like to stress only two points contained in the document. The first one says that the United States military leadership is to work out plans for inflicting a defeat on the Soviet Union at any level of an armed conflict from insurgent operations to a nuclear war. And the second one stresses that the American nuclear forces should take the upper hand and be ready to make the Soviet Union seek a speedy termination of military operations on terms advantageous (?for) the United States.

Now what stands behind those words? It seems to me first of all the desire to put psychological pressure on the Soviet Union, threatening it with an inevitable defeat. But this increases considerably the real risk of a nuclear war breaking out. What is more, the Pentagon's new plan prepares the United States Armed Forces for the possibility of waging not only a short nuclear war, as it did before, but also a long one which could continue for weeks and for even months. But of course such a plan would require new nuclear arsenals. It would also require a corresponding effort of the population and industry.

Actually, the course is being taken of continuing and stepping up the arms race and that would mean wasting more billions of dollars. And another aspect is also very important. The Pentagon's new directive actually erases the difference existing between a conventional war and a nuclear war. To follow the logic of the compilers of the new military program, it's now possible to begin using nuclear weapons earlier and doing it longer (?and) that is acting in the way when conventional weapons were used during many centuries.

The logic followed by the Soviet Union (?is) different. A nuclear war can bring only mutual destruction where there would be no winners and no defeated. It is that logic that prompts the Soviet Union to oppose resolutely the nuclear danger and to press for nuclear disarment and in advancing its peace initiatives, including the recent one-sided pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It goes by common sense alone, not by any political considerations.

Unfortunately, the American leaders approach the matter differently. An American researcher, (Clare), said that the present administration seems to approach a nuclear war in a much simpler way, and one can only agree with that conclusion. A simple approach can perhaps be good in other matters, but not as regards international problems especially those which could lead to the destruction of civilization.

GENERAL ROGERS, WEINBERGER CITED ON NUCLEAR WAR

LD151832 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Aug (TASS) -- "The words and deeds of the U.S. administration officials demonstrate that, despite a certain modification in phraseology, Washington has no intention of giving up its adventurist course toward achieving military superiority and toward confrontation with the socialist countries, as it tries to play the role of 'world gendarme' imposing upon the world an order according to U.S. term's" writes commentator Gennadiy Vasilyev in PRAVDA'S Sunday International Review.

U.S. Gen B. Rogers, supreme allied commander of NATO armed forces in Europe, made an appearance on British television.

The general tried to scare the TV viewers with the mythical "Soviet threat" and advocated an escalation of the arms race and the conduct of the policies "from the position of strength." The review points out that the U.S. general refused even to consider the possibility of NATO rejecting the option of being the first to use nuclear weapons. "The fact remains that we are ready to be the first to use them," the Pentagon man snapped.

Hardly 2 days elapsed and a statement no less ominous came through the teleprinters from the other side of the Atlantic. The New York TIMES reported that C. Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, has once again been advocating the strategy of waging a prolonged nuclear war. The realization of just how much danger Washington's course is impregnated with is causing growing concern among responsible politicians and the international community.

Dozens of cities inthe United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Japan, Italy and many other countries of the world were the scene this week of mass demonstrations marking the 37th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The demonstrations were held under slogans condeming the militarist course of the U.S. administration. The worldwide peace movement has gained such momentum that no serious politician can afford to disregard it, the PRAVDA International Review points out.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO TIP STRATEGIC BALANCE ANALYZED

LD160622 Moscow TASS in English 0612 GMT 16 Aug 82

["PRAVDA: Dangerous Preparations of U.S. Militarists" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- "The authors of a 'new' strategy from the Pentagon should bear in mind that, hoping to destroy the enemy with the help of nuclear weapons, they themselves will face such a threat.

"This conclusion is drawn in a PRAVDA article by Lieutenant General D. Volkogonov, who analyzes the nuclear ambitions of the U.S. militarists.

"The makers of the Pentagon's 'new' nuclear strategy err in thinking that in this way they are making the right choice betweer victory and defeat. What it amounts to is peaceful coexistence vs the threat of the annihiliation of all life on earth. The alternative is too grave and should be approached accordingly," the author writes.

The essence of what is "new" in the military strategy of the Reagan administration, the article points out, consists in its enhanced aggressiveness and also ingreater claims to superiority and in the build-up of a capability to fight a protracted nuclear war. What has remained unchanged in the Pentagon's doctrine is the concept of a possible first nuclear strike at socialist countries.

The idea is now being fostered in the political thinking of the current U.S. administration, the author states, that it is possible to fight a limited nuclear war and that a world nuclear war can be won.

"Attempts to secure unilateral military advantage not only tip the existing strategic balance but also creates an atmosphere of tension in international relations, detract from the importance of earlier agreements and hamper political, economic, scientific, cultural and other contracts between states," the article stresses.

"The Soviet Union and its allies are doing everything they can to avert the threat of nuclear war and to put an end to the arms race," the author writes in conclusion. "It is on this goal that the Soviet Peace Programme for the 1980s and the subsequent peace initiatives of the USSR are concentrated."

UPCOMING NATO 'GAMES' PREPARE FOR NUCLEAR WAR

LD131540 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] NATO headquarters have announced that big naval exercises will begin in the Mediterranean on the 15th of September. Taking part will be the fleets of the United States, Britain, Italy and a number of other members of the bloc. The NATO command holds large-scale war games annually. Up to 300,000 servicemen take part. For what purpose? There are different kinds of maneuvers. There are those which help improve elements of a defense doctrine and it is to such a defense doctrine that the Soviet Union adheres. But there are also maneuvers that rehearse methods of conducting offensive operations and wars of aggression and that is what the American and NATO strategists are engaged in.

Lately, it has become known that the Pentagon has started training the American officer corps how to wage a so-called limited nuclear war on the territory of Western Europe. The first command games under the program have already taken place. Chemical and tactical nuclear weapons were used in them. Nuclear explosions of different power capacities were imitated, explosions that turn cities into ruins and devastate vast areas. What would remain of Europe after an American limited nuclear war, were it real, remains top secret, but as the TIME magazine found it, most of the officers who took part in the command games were very much inclined at the first opportunity to go over from convential arms to nuclear weapons. And one officer lost presence of mind to such an extent that he destroyed not only the imaginary enemy but his own troops into the bargain.

It was with those games that the program codenamed Janus began to be carried out. The U.S. officers coprs is picking up knowledge from the nuclear maniacs. It could well be that its experience will be passed on to all NATO commanders and will be tested at the bloc's maneuvers in rhe not distant future. The Janus program shows once again that the Reagan administration not only has mad and dangerous plans of conducting a nuclear war but has begun actively preparing for it. In this case the matter in question is Europe. The Pentagon, however, also plans similar wars elsewhere, for instance in the Middle and Far East.

But is it really possible to limit a nuclear conflict to a certain region? The very nature of nuclear weapons excludes that. When Washington plans what it calls a limited nuclear war it actually plans a global catastrophe.

U.S. VIEW OF SOVIET NAVAL THREAT DISPUTED

LD141512 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Speaking in Tokyo, the United States Navy Secretary, Adm John Lehman, has urged the West to build up its military efforts in face of what he calls a growing Soviet threat. Now analysis from Radio Moscow observer Mikhail Glebov:

As the Voice of America reported the admiral's call, it followed it at once with this news: the first American Trident submarine returned to base in the state of Virginia after a test voyage. The submarine has 24 missiles with several warheads each and a range of more than 7,000 km. Creation of the Trident system began contrary to Soviet proposals to agree on a mutual renunciation of this type of strategic weapon. As a consequence of this refusal to accept the Soviet proposal, the USSR has developed a similar system of submarine called Typhoon. So who threatens whom?

The myth of a Soviet naval threat is denied by American experts themselves. In a report released in late seventies by the U.S. Joint Chief of Staff it was noted that in 15 years the United States had increased the number of its large warships by two times more than did the Soviet Union. The myth is also rejected by numerous Soviet initiatives, including a recent program announced at the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament to limit the military presence in the world oceans.

The program provides for the withdrawal of missile-carrying submarines from large areas where they are on patrol and for restricting their sailing by agreed limits. The Soviet Union also proposed to renounce the deployment of cruise missiles and to ensure stronger peace and security in the Persian Gulf area, as well as to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation. The USSR supported the proposal of nonaligned countries to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The Soviet Union has repeatedly pledged readiness to continue at any moment the talks broken up by Washington to limit activity in that ocean. The USSR favored a spread of similar measures to the Pacific.

Washington invariably responds negatively to the proposal to hold talks and is building up its naval forces instead. In the next 5 years the Pentagon plans to launch, besides Trident submarines, another 150 or so new warships. Cruise missiles are to be added to the Navy, as well as the latest F-18 fighter planes. The American military presence in the Indian Ocean and other aquatoriums [as heard] is growing. The U.S. Navy secretary, Adm John Lehman, is trying to justify all this with talk about a nonexistent Soviet threat, but he is also known to have made a more frank statement: It is necessary to turn the Soviets into an isolated island so that America would possess the whole world, he said, and that is the actual desire of the United States.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SCORES U.S. REDEPLOYMENT IN FRG

Central Press Review

LD140210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] The Pentagon is currently pressing actively for the implementation of provocative plans for the redeployment of American troops stationed in the FRG closer to the borders of the GDR and the CSSR. This is reported in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today.

Addressing the West German Bundestag this summer, U.S. President Reagan categorically declared: The shores of Europe are our shores, the borders of Europe are our borders. This signified that the United States intended to continue treating Western Europe as its private domain and would remain there for as long as American interests demanded it. And since that is the case, the United States, as a Pentagon spokesman has elaborated, will itself determine what weapons it can and cannot deploy in Europe, particularly the Federal Republic of Germany, and which of its troops it is to maintain there, and where.

The planned redeployment of American troops in Europe, the newspaper stresses, is an act contributing to an exacerbation of tension in the continent, a fresh stage in the escalation of the military preparations of the United States and NATO.

TASS Report

LD140934 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0855 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Aug (TASS) -- "The planned redeployment of U.S. forces in Europe is an act contributing to the exacerbation of tension on the continent and a new stage in the escalation of the military preparations of the United States and NATO." That is how KRASNAYA ZVEZDA comments on the provocative plan of the U.S. military to redeploy U.S. forces stationed in the FRG closer to the borders of the GDR and the CSSR.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA notes that the U.S. plan to concentrate its forces, equipped with nuclear weapons, by the borders of the socialist countries is regarded as being in the same category as plans to station new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe with a first strike role, as the stubborn reluctance of Washington and NATO to follow the Soviet Union's example by undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and as the preparation to wage "limited" nuclear war in Europe.

"All these," the newspaper concludes, "are links in one and the same dangerous policy designed to achieve military superiority, confrontation and the rejection of detente. It is surprising that this course is met halfway on the Rhine. The gulf between the growing alarm felt by FRG citizens in connection with the dangers of U.S. intentions and the lack of concern in higher circles in Bonn, which is used to camouflage or even deny that danger, is becoming paradoxical."

Citing the statement by FRG Government official spokesman L. Ruehl that the plans for the redeployment of American troops are a matter for the Americans themselves, that the territory of the FRG is that of a NATO ally and that the allies deploy their armed forces there in accordance with their own interests, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes: "That is a fairly strange statement coming from the spokesman of a sovereign country which has good-neighbor and cooperation treaties with the very states toward whose borders it is planned to shift U.S. divisions equipped with nuclear weapons."

'THREAT TO PEACE' CITES U.S. BW DEVELOPMENT

LD131512 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 13 Aug 82

["USA: Development of New Means of Mass Destruction" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- Apart from equipping the American armed forces with nuclear and chemical weapons, the U.S. administration gives more and more attention to the development and stockpiling of other means of mass destruction, means for destroying people and all living things. This is said by Soviet military experts in their book "Whence the Threat to Peace" issued by the USSR Defence Ministry.

They stress that President Reagan's decision on full-scale manufacture of neutron weapons, if carried out, will bring a great danger to all mankind. The genetic changes caused by exposure even to small doses of neutrons, which are released during the explosion, will affect many generations in the form of grave diseases.

The authors of the book recall that active work was under way in the United States in the fifties and sixties to develop means for a biological attack. Large-scale tests involving the use of imitator-microbes were held in order to develop forms and methods of using biological weapons. Field experiments were made on unsuspecting populations of big cities and vast areas.

In 1969, it is said in the book, the U.S. President officially announced the termination of work on biological weapons and destruction of their stockpiles. But facts point to the contrary. An extensive military biological programme is being carried out in the United States, which is reflected in the budget of the Defence Department.

Scores of laboratories with a high degree of anti-epidemic protection have been set up in the state and private sectors of the USA in recent years to study the agents of dangerous diseases of man and animals.

It is said in the book that preparations influencing the behavior of people are also being developed in the United States. These are tested on volunteers, prisoners, mental patients and secretly, on groups of unsuspecting people. There are reports indicating that psychotropic chemical preparations were used in Vietnam.

BREZHNEV MEETINGS IN CRIMEA REVIEWED

LD131724 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The leaders of the Soviet Union and the GDR, Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker, had a meeting in the Crimea a few days ago. Before that Leonid Brezhnev met in the Crimea with President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia. Here is what Radio Moscow's commentator Aleksandr Vladimirov writes:

The meetings in the Crimea of the Soviet head of state with the leaders of the socialist countries have become a tradition. They exchange information and discuss the deepening of cooperation among the socialist countries. At the same time, attention is paid to major international problems. The foreign policy of the socialist community is coordinated, and such coordination is especially important today when the situation in the world is so alarming.

The Washington administration has proclaimed almost a crusade against the socialist countries, using all means at its disposal from economic sanctions to stepping up the arms race. But even in such conditions, the socialist countries, being confident in their strength and potential, act in a calm and balanced way. They seek to check the dangerous whipping up of international tension, strengthen trust among nations and gear international relations along the road of relaxation. At the meeting in the Crimea, it was pointed out that the relaxation of tension should develop without any setbacks, assuming a comprehensive character and the widest geography.

Europe is the cradle of relaxation, and today, too, the development of the international situation depends to a great extent on how the European neations with differing social systems will get along with each other. Europe can give a new powerful impetus to the entire process of the relaxation of tension, and in that respect the socialist countries not only express good wishes. At the meetings in the Crimea, the readiness of the Soviet Union was confirmed to rid Europe of all types of nuclear weapons, which would be a genuine zero option.

At the same time, other measures were proposed on reducing the danger of a devastating nuclear war, such as freezing nuclear arms and setting up reliable barriers in the way of nuclear arms proliferation. Quite recently, the Soviet Union pledged not to be the first to use nuclear arms. At many international forums the socialist countries forwarded concrete initiatives to curb the arms race. Czechoslovakia came out with such steps at the recent special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly, and the GDR has repeatedly made constructive proposals at the Vienna talks on reducing the armed forces and arms in central Europe. When searching actively for ways to peace, the socialist countries seek to extend international cooperation. This is also borne out by the meetings in the Crimea.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

PM130957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 82 p 4

[V. Korionov book review: "Vanguard of Mankind"]

[Text] "The world revolutionary process," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "is developing inexorably. Its successes will be all the greater the stronger and more influential the Marxist-Leninist parties are. New victories for the revolution will come all the more quickly the more deeply the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism enter the masses' consciousness."

How this inexorable process is developing and what the communist parties that comprise the political vanguard of present-day mankind are living and struggling for and how they are doing that are described in the book "The World Communist Movement" written by a collective of scientists from the institute of social sciences (under the editorship of V.V. Zagladin) published in 1982 by the Political Literature publishing house (footnote: "Mirovoye Kommunisticheskoye Dvizheniye." Moscow, Political Literature publishing house, 1982).

The book is a detailed account of the life and struggle of the world's communists in the seventies and early eighties.

"Of course, it would be wrong to portray all the communists' activity as an absolutely triumphant march and the international communist movement itself as some organism existing outside time and space with no internal problems. In the struggle against imperialism and reaction," the book says, "the communists have to surmount enormous difficulties: They are obliged to constantly repel attacks from the enemy aimed at undermining and splitting both the world communist movement as a whole and individual fraternal parties. The communists have to surmount the internal difficulties caused by the dialectically contradictory process of the movement's development and its activity and struggle for the working people's interests. However, as a whole the communist movement is successfully resolving the tasks facing it. Its role in the struggle for social progress is growing."

Socialism, the book shows, is an objectively conditioned, essential stage of social development. In struggling for socialism the workers movement consciously implements an urgent requirement of the historical process. This struggle has been crowned by a historic success -- the socialist community has been established on the planet and has become the leading revolutionary force of the present day and the main bulwark of peace throughout the world.

The authors note that all the activity of the communist and workers parties aimed at the revolutionary restructuring of the life of socieity is inextricably fused with revolutionary theory -- the science whose foundations were laid by K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin. The development of Marxist-Leninist theory is a very important aspect of the process of strengthening the communist parties' ideological and political base.

The entire book is pervaded by the idea of the abiding significance of Leninism. Lenin's party, the book tells us, has at various stages of the revolution applied flexible and varied tactics, has used peaceful and nonpeaceful, legal and illegal methods of struggle, and has displayed the ability to combine them and the skill to switch from some forms and methods to others. That is one of the fundamental differences between the strategy and tactics of Leninism and those of social democratic reformism.

The attention of the authors' collective was also focused on elucidating the communists' struggle in defense of peace and against militarism. The communists counter imperialism's militarist, aggressive course with the policy of the relaxation of international tension inspired by Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. This activity by communists is viewed in inextricable conjunction with their struggle for social progress and for the revolutionary transformatipn of society.

The book analyzes the experience of the communist parties of the nonsocialist part of the world, reveals the basic features of the policy of the communist parties in the developed capitalist states and in countries woth a moderate level of capitalist development and examines the strategy and tactics of Marxist-Leninist parties in the liberated countries of Asia and Africa.

In connection with the aggravation of the ideological struggle in the world today, readers' attention is drawn by the new publication's thorough examination of questions of communist parties' organizational and ideological consolidation and ways of strengthening the unity of the world communist movement. These questions are particularly important in the light of the communist parties' struggle against right and "left" opportunism and for the cohesion of the communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The book can be used in the party study system and will also be of undoubted benefit to independent students of the problems of the world revolutionary process.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD152106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 15 Aug 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, foreign affairs commentator of all-union radio; Dmitry Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial board of NOVOYE VREMYA; and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of the journal KOMMUNIST]

Brezhnev's Crimea Meetings

[Text] [Andrianov] This week new pages have been written in the chronicle of traditional meetings in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with the leaders of the communist and workers' parties and states of the socialist community.

As you know, on 11 August Comrade Brezhnev met Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. It is difficult to exaggerate the meaning and importance of such meetings. They are a new and significant contribution to the strengthening of friendship and multilateral links between the fraternal states. These meetings convincingly testify to the fact that the countries of our community are confidently proceeding along the path of strengthening unity and cohesion, on the unshakeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The meetings in the Crimea always have a businesslike, constructive nature. As was noted in the final communique, during their meeting Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker focused their attention on questions of deepining cooperation between the CPSU and the SED, the Soviet Union and the GDR, on all lines of mutual bonds. At the same time it was particularly stressed that the close friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR is a reliable guarantee of further successes in the resolution of problems of socialist and communist construction.

The meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker served as yet further clear confirmation that such meetings in the Crimea determine new paths of strengthening multilateral links, of perfecting and deepening international socialist division of labor in the interests of each fraternal country and our entire community. It is a remarkable example of mutually beneficial cooperation on equal terms, which enhances the strength of our society many times over.

[Nekrasov] I think, Boris Vasilyevich, that it is also important to note that the participants in the friendly meetings in the Crimea do not limit the range of problems discussed merely to questions of the further development of economic cooperation. During these meetings there is also discussion about international political cooperation. They discuss the situation in the international arena, where our fraternal parties are pursuing a coordinated course aimed at ensuring a firm peace, continuing and deepening detente and curbing the arms race. They then make appropriate decisions.

[Andrianov] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker noted that the international situation remains uneasy and disturbing. The Reagan administration has proclaimed almost a crusade against the socialist community.

I expect that during our conversation we will look in more detail at some problems of international life to which attention was devoted in the course of the recent Crimea meeting, but now I would like to remind you that the final communique on the friendly meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Honecker said that the USSR and the GDR express their solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, with all victims of Israeli aggression. They resolutely condemn the bloody crimes of Israel, which enjoys the direct support and connivance of Washington. It is essential to call the aggressor to order and compel him to comply with the UN Security Council resolution.

Lebanon Situation Assessed

[Volskiy] Yes, particularly since more than 2 months have passed since Israel's barbarous invasion of Lebanon. Well, perhaps it would not do any harm to do some political summing-up; not a final summing-up, of course, only a preliminary one, but nonetheless a quite significant one. Take for example this paradoxical fact: It is true that the Israeli Army has occupied a third of Lebanon, entered its capital Beirut, surrounded the western part of the huge city, and has for the umpteenth week now been subjecting these districts of Beirut -- the Muslim districts -- to devastating, murderous bombing and artillery shelling. However, all this wide-scale, inhuman aggression, it is now becoming clear, is not bringing Israel any real political benefits or even any particular military advantages, in the long term at any rate. On the contrary, it is at least beginning to boomerang against those who undertook all this.

This is why Tel Aviv is clearly sabotaging a political settlement in Beirut, setting more and more new conditions for the withdrawal of the Palestinians from the city. Tel Aviv does not want a settlement, but the capitulation of the patriots, or even better from its point of view, their physical liquidation. Why? Well, in particular in order to secure an extensive bridgehead for the Israeli invaders, stretching over the south of Lebanon and creating the possibility, as they think in Tel Aviv, for further extending aggression into the north of the country, and even -- this is now being hinted in the press and in statements by Israeli leaders -- aggression against neighboring Syria. Relying on their Lebanese bridgehead, they are planning to threaten their main opponent, especially the Syrian troops deployed in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley at the request of the Lebanese Government, in accordance with the decision of the Arab League.

But the interesting point is this: Already, on those lands Israel has seized in Lebanon, the land is beginning to burn under their feet. Every bush is hostile. It is not coincidental that the first thing the Israeli invaders did in the occupied south was to set up concentration camps. They are in a hurry to prevent a resistance movement, which nonetheless already exists among both the Palestinians and the Lebanese, to say nothing of the heroic resistance put up by the defenders of Beirut. Thanks to the staunchness and responsible approach of their leadership, the military units are generally succeeding in preserving their ranks and structure despite the enemy's superiority in technology and numbers.

As for the political sphere, there seems to be a paradox here, although it is in fact a very natural phenomenon: that in the political sphere, the Palestinian cause, it seems, is making progress and is prevailing during this inhumanly cruel Israeli aggression. Under the fire of the Israeli guns, Yasir 'Arafat has been able to win sympathy throughout the world, the West German paper NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG notes. Now let us add that an ever greater number of people, including people in the West, understand that without a solution of the Palestine problem, without the creation of a state for the Arab people of Palestine, there can be no peace in the Middle East.

As for Israel, well of course its political status has sunk lower than ever before. The devastation of Beirut and the destruction of civilians -- all this is something that cannot be condoned even by those governments that are friendly to the State of Israel.

The French press in particular is expressing indignation about the crimes of Israeli aggression, and the country's president evidently made no slip of the tongue when he compared Beirut with Oradour. As for television, newspaper and radio, they quite frequently compare the actions of the Israeli militarists with the tactics of the Nazi invasions. This is characteristic of many West European countries and of course such sentiments cannot fail to influence the positions of their governments.

The war unleashed by Tel Aviv strikes at important Western economic interests, threatening a halt to deliveries of Middle Eastern oil from there. It is not surprising that Israel itself is becoming ever more isolated internationally. Well, even in this situation, in the teeth of the protests of the international public and of a large part of American opinion, Washington continues in these circumstances to support the Israeli militarists and to protect the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

U.S. Zionist Lobby

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, when we speak of Washington's connivance with Tel Aviv in its piratic and aggressive actions in Lebanon, we cannot, I think, fail to mention the recent meeting of representatives of U.S. Zionist organizations with Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Vice President George Bush. The leaders of the American Zionists then demanded that support for the Israeli hangmen be stepped up still further. Such a peremptory tone in addressing the leaders of the Reagan administration is further proof of the power of the Zionist lobby in the United States.

What then constitutes the pro-Israeli lobby in the United States? It comprises scores of influential Zionist organizations that unite hundreds of thousands of members and have offices in Washington. Jewish capital also controls some of the country's major banks. Many U.S. politicians cannot count on a successful career unless they enjoy the support of this powerful force.

Its influence is also felt in the White House. After all, its present master comes from Hollywood, and the major film companies are in the hands of the Zionists. As for the U.S. Congress, such a powerful grouping of senators and members of the House of Representatives under the control of the Zionists is functioning there that William Fulbright, the well-known American politician, once advised that the American flag flying above the Capitol building be replaced by the Israeli flag.

The Zionist lobby controls most of the mass information media in the United States. It has under its control radio stations, television companies and about 1,000 newspapers. All this is used to brainwash the American public in a way that suits Israel. The Zionists also exert an enormous influence on U.S. foreign policy, above all in the Middle East.

[Volskiy] Indeed, Boris Vasilyevich, it is precisely because of this unconditional support for Israel that U.S. policy in the Middle East is, I think, reaching an apparent impasse. This can be seen very clearly at present.

First, although the governments of many conservative, pro-American Arab states are inclined to turn a blind eye to the new Israeli invasion, it is becoming more difficult for them to do so because psychologically they are pro-Arab and their indignation has reached such a pitch that the broadest Arab circles are demanding measures -- especially economic measures -- against the United States, the protector of the aggressor. Such measures include the withdrawal of Arab deposits from the American economy, an oil embargo, and so on.

In any event, under present conditions it will be more difficult, to put it mildly, to press for military bases in Arab countries and to draw them into military alliances: that is, to do everything the United States has been attempting to do recently. In the situation existing after Israel's aggression in Lebanon, a continuation of the Camp David process will have to be even more difficult than before for the Americans, of course. That is one aspect of the affair.

Second, Israel's aggression has plainly exacerbated differences over the Middle East issue between the United States and other countries -- nonaligned states and Washington's bloc allies. From these differences alone, even disregarding further comments, a situation arises whereby Israel, having become isolated internationally, is also leading its protector into isolation. Thus, I rather think that, contrary to the expectations of the Reagan administration, the balance of the Israeli aggression will amount to a considerable loss on the whole for the United States.

Europe-U.S. Relations

[Nekrasov] Comrades, we promised our listeners to return to the problems raised at the Crimea meeting. We have spoken to you about its Middle Eastern aspect. Now I should like to touch upon a different aspect of this meeting. As the communique makes clear, one of the topics discussed at the meeting was the very important question of the role and actions of the European states at the present complex moment in international developments. Let me recall what was said in this connection.

The development of the international situation depends to a great extent on how relations take shape between the European states. Indeed, comrades, against the background of the international blackmail, pressure and other techniques of the policy of acting from a position of strength and of waging psychological war that are being pursued by Washington, the policy of the Western European states and of Europe as a whole stands out for its marked steadiness and, I would say, stability.

Of course one must not view the situation on the continent in a completely rosy light. We know of the activities of the NATO forces, which are working closely with the militarists from across the ocean. But on the whole, I repeat, the position on the European Continent gives more grounds for optimism than that in some other regions of the globe. This fact, as you recall, was stressed in the communique of the Crimea meeting. Europe, it said, has become the cradle of detente, and it can give this process new, strong, lasting impetus.

Naturally there is nothing surprising about the fact that these words have received wide publicity in all the European press, both in the socialist countries and in the countries of Western Europe. In these words politicians or representatives of business circles who align themselves with the preservation and strengthening of detente find confirmation for their actions, as do the masses who take part in the antiwar movement, which has manifested itself so strongly on our continent recently. All of them now subscribe to the statement made by Comrades Brezhnev and Honecker. Only the Helsinki path leads to peaceful and wholesome relations between the socialist and capitalist states of Europe. In their opinion, as the communique says, detente must develop quickly without breakdowns and acquire an all-embracing nature.

[Andrianov] To what you have said, Vadim Nikolayevich, I would like to add a thought that could be heard both at the meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Comrade Honecker, and at the earlier meeting with Comrade Husak: the thought of the importance and benefits of peaceful cooperation between states and about the need to extend such cooperation.

Look what a paradoxical fact, at first sight, you encounter in Europe. On the one hand, the seventh anniversary of the Helsinki Conference and the signing of the Final Act has permitted us to convince ourselves with certainty once again of the benefits of such cooperation between states with differing social structures -- benefits both for the direct participants and for the cause of strengthening peace. On the other hand, we have been witnesses to increasing contradictions in the capitalist camp, which are acutely obvious today in the economic field. I have in mind the contradictions between the Western European countries and the United States.

Of course, in reality this is not paradoxical. Internal contradictions are inherent in present-day capitalism and militarism. One can say that these are two sides of the same coin: the growth of interstate contradictions in the capitalist world and the growth of bellicosity in the most aggressive imperialist forces. Both are a manifestation of increased political instability in the capitalist camp.

[Volskiy] In this situation, the all-European conference has indicated the basic main path leading to the deliverance of all peoples from the danger of imperialist expansionism. This main path is the development of international interstate cooperation on the basis of equality of all sides, on the basis of mutual benefit from such cooperation.

[Nekrasov] However, they now intend to ignore the conclusions of the Helsinki Conference in the U.S. capital, as you can see comrades. This applies not only in relation to the socialist states, about which we have heard a great deal, but also in relations with its NATO partners.

In the situation of an economic crisis all means are suitable, so to speak, for monopoly capitalism, which is only interested in defending its profits and in shifting the burden of a crisis to others; in this case, onto its allies. In fact, this is the initial cause of the present flareup of contradictions among the capitalist states.

U.S.-European 'Steel War'

[Volskiy] Vadim Nikolayevich, I would say that there are many contradictions in many fields. However, they have been reflected particularly vividly in the steel war -- as the Western journalists call it -- in the steel war conducted by the United States on one side and its main allies in the North Atlantic bloc, which are simultaneously Common Market members, on the other .

[Nekrasov] Yes, the steel war was very indicative. I have not made a mistake in saying: was very indicative, because it would seem that it has calmed down. The participants in the steel war have reached a compromise. However, they do not believe strongly in the reliability of this compromise in the capitals of West European countries.

Well, one should say that Washington, as a partner in talks, is increasingly losing the trust, the credibility of its partners. They in the West European capitals are still unable to speak calmly about the treacherous behavior of the White House over the gas pipeline deal. Well, we had been speaking continuously about this at the roundtable and therefore there is no need to deal with it at length today. However, I believe that in light of the steel war it is necessary to stress that the events of the past weeks have aggravated the mistrust of Washington in West European capitals.

[Volskiy] Vadim Nikolayevich, I believe it is noteworthy that the West European press is currently drawing a clear parallel between the introduction of customs duties in the United States on steel coming from West Europe and Washington's so-called sanctions toward the socialist countries.

Western Unemployment Discussed

[Andrianov] Judging by everything they realize in West European capitals that by conducting a policy of double pressure on the Common Market Washington is hoping to win from the Common Market either on the first or on the second board, if we were to use a chess analogy. At the same time they also realize in the West European capitals that in both cases a loss could have evil consequences for the European Ten.

Fresh difficulties could occur, particularly a rise in unemployment. Meanwhile, the situation on the labor market of the capitalist world is becoming increasingly serious. The bourgeois statistics are, of course, trying to hide the real scale of unemployment. It is not the first time they have juggled with facts. Therefore, I shall quote data from the trade union research centers. According to their reports, in March of the current year, the total number of unemployed in the seven major capitalist countries amounted to 33 million. This figure equals the population of a state.

[Nekrasov] Boris Vasilyevich, listen to the following argument of the bourgeois propaganda. It maintains that there is no need to be distressed about the fate of the unemployed because they receive allowances that make it possible for them to live quite decently. In order to support this, they quote data on the size of unemployment benefits, estimating the amount of things a family can buy with the money in the course of a week, a month and so on. What do you have to say about this?

[Andrianov] If this kind of argument is to be believed, unemployment is almost a blessing. They maintain that a person able to work does not work and at the same time has everything he needs in his life. Well, it seems like a paradise on earth.

However, this kind of life in paradise is mere talk. It is no accident that the bourgeois propagandists are deliberately keeping quiet about a number of essential aspects of the unemployment problem. These very aspects are, in fact, radically changing the essence of the good life they have depicted. The most obvious of these aspects is that far from all unemployed are receiving benefits and these benfits are not received for the entire period of the forced unemployment. In the majority of cases it is granted only to those who have a fixed length of service and who have been insured for a certain length of time.

In the United States only approximately 1/3 of the Americans seeking work are receiving unemployment benefits. Meanwhile, only 7 years ago, in 1975, 2/3 of the unemployed received such benefits. What is the reason for this sharp reduction? Primarily, the measures passed by President Carter's and President Reagan's administrations in order to stiffen still further the rules for payment of benefits to those who have been officially recognized as unemployed.

As for the size of unemployment benefits, it is doubtful that any sober-minded person would dare to maintain that these benefits can fully compensate for the material damage suffered by the unemployed during forced inaction. For instance, for many such Americans the benefits do not exceed 20 to 30 percent of the former wages.

[Volskiy] Well, we are dealing here with the material aspect of the problem. Of course, it is a very considerable problem. However, man does not live by bread alone. There is yet another aspect, the moral aspect. Unemployment inflicts grave psychological trauma on the people who, through no fault of their own, have become unwanted, on the people who cannot use their knowledge and ability and who have no prospects. More often than not bourgeois ideologists prefer to not touch on this theme and to avoid it. Indeed, they avoid it like the plague because otherwise they would have to admit that unemployment kills a person as an individual. Losing his work, a person loses the respect of those around him and becomes an outcast of bourgeois society. It shies away from him like the plague. A superfluous person is done for. He bears an invisable mark of doom. The notorious society of equal opportunities has set its unambiguous cross on him.

[Nekrasov] There is no doubt that the problem of the economy -- and with regard to the majority of the working population this is the problem of unemployment -- is the main political problem in the West at the present time and plays an important role in the domestic political life of these countries, including the United States.

As month follows month and the situation does not improve -- moreover unemployment continues to rise -- dissatisfaction mounts with the policy of the Reagan administration, which promised that by the summer of 1982 everything in America would allegedly be in order, unemployment would have been reduced to a minimum and from then on prosperity could be expected. Now voices are heard more and more loudly asking: What about your promises, Mr President?

Legislative, Executive Split

Another matter is being linked with this: the state of international relations. The American public is beginning to be alarmed over the dangerous consequences that could result from Washington's present foreign policy. This year is also a year of midterm elections. On the threshold of these elections a certain feverishness is felt in U.S. political life, which is being expressed in the more critical attitudes of the American legislators to the Reagan administration's foreign policy line.

Here are a few examples: On 23 July the House of Representatives voted against the allocation of funds for the production of new kinds of nerve-paralyzing chemical weaponry. On 5 August the subcommittee on international economic policy and trade of the same chamber expressed itself in favor of canceling the ban imposed by Reagan on the supply of equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. This proposal was on subsequent days totally supported by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives with its full complement. Later, about 50 members of Congress signed a letter to the President protesting the policy that envisages the possibility of waging a protracted nuclear war. Somewhat earlier the House of Representatives voted to ban the allocation of funds for the creation, testing, purchase or operation of any types of nuclear weapons that would violate existing agreements with the Soviet Union, meaning both the SALT-I agreement and even the SALT-II treaty, which has not been ratified by the United States.

Each of these facts by itself might not be very significant or very big, but taken together they suddenly create a picture of mounting opposition to the foreign policy being pursued by the U.S. administration. Opposition is mounting in Congress and on the streets and squares of the U.S. capital. We are witnessing growing opposition to Washington's present militaristic course.

[Andrianov] Here we come to the end of our meeting of international observers at the roundtable. Thank you, esteemed comrade listeners, for your attention. Till we meet again, all the best to you.

FURTHER ON EEC NOTE PROTESTING PIPELINE BAN

LD131240 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 13 TASS -- A delegation of the European Economic Community has handed in here to representatives of the U.S. State and Commerce Departments a political note criticising the decision of the United States to prohibit the West European companies to supply equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe. The text of the note enclosed with which is a 14-page paper containing a substantiation of the objections from the EEC to Washington's decision had been approved by all the ten member-countries of the Common Market at a special session in Brussels.

The European Community, which examined the legal, political and economic aspects of the measures taken by Washington, regards them as to be running counter to international law and being in clear conflict with the rules and principles placed on record in U.S. laws, the note stresses. It is clear in political and economic terms that the measures of the United States may affect business activity on a large scale.

The note from the EEC points out that the aims pursued by Washington are unattainable, as the construction of the pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe can be completed with the use of Soviet technology and the production potential of the USSR.

The effect of the measures, which have been taken without proper consultations, on the interests of the European Community is, undoubtedly, highly baneful, the note points out. Many companies, which have a stake in that deal as subcontractors or suppliers of separate components, have made certain capital investments and oriented certain production facilities to the construction of the pipeline long before the American measures were taken. Albeit they can do without American technology, they will suffer damage from the total loss of contracts, if European participation in the implementation of that project is blocked. Some of these companies may not survive. Big European companies which are able to put up with loss of these contracts, will nevertheless suffer from a lower level in the use of production facilities and the losses in production and revenues, and their workers will be laid off, either temporarily or permanently.

In a longer term, the note points out, the companies of the European Community will sustain losses because of breach of contracts concluded by them with the best intentions, as they will cease to be reliable suppliers in the eyes of not only the Soviet Union, but also of their present and potential business partners in other countries.

One of the inevitable consequences will be the doubts about the usefullness of technological ties between European and American firms, as contracts can be canceled any time because of the decision of the U.S. administration, the document says. Furthermore, the linkage of American investments with the demand to observe U.S. legislation will give rise to resistance abroad against the inflow of American capital investments... There will be also other far-reaching consequences undermining the sense of confidence in the business world. Therefore the above-said measures will increase the atmosphere of lack of confidence already permeating the world economy.

'Official Demarche'

LD131654 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- The European Economic [Community] made an official demarche to the Government of the United States and demanded that it should abrogate its decision about applying to the West European firms using U.S. technology the ban on the supply of equipment for the gas pipeline from Siberia.

The demarche of The Ten is being discussed by the mass media, the political and economic circles of Western Europe. The attention is concentrated on the political significance of this action. It is emphasized that the EEC has again openly expressed its disagreement with the line of the Reagan administration. Such unity of the Common Market countries with regard to the United States line did not exist earlier.

The note to the United States Government expresses a protest against the actions of the U.S. administration. It is accused of not having consulted duly the countries of The Ten. It is pointed out that contrary to the assertions of the United States, the use of Soviet gas will not create any dangerous dependence on this source of raw materials for the West European economy. It is emphasized that in any case the action of the Reagan government will not delay the construction of the gas pipeline and gas deliveries. The implementation of Washington's decision, the note says, might have very serious consequences for the West European economy and the future of the United States relations with the EEC.

In the juridical supplement to the note The Ten declare in a sense that if similar measures were applied by any other country, U.S. juridical instances would not recognize them and would not comply with them. The Ten on their part cannot allow also that any companies operating on its territory which applies to their jurisdiction conduct the commercial policy differing from the policy of the European communities.

SENATE COMMITTEE HOLDS HEARINGS ON SANCTIONS

LD151014 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In Washington, The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has completed hearings on the discriminatory measures adopted by the White House in connection with deliveries of equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. The participants came to the conclusion that the U.S. President's sanctions will entail considerable losses for U.S. companies and greatly exacerbate relations between Washington and its Western allies.

GAS PIPELINE SECTION BEGUN UNDER VOLGA

LD141836 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS -- The builders of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline started laying out the pipeline under the Volga, one of the 32 major waterways crossing the path of the gas pipeline meant for the gas export.

In a reportage from the construction, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today that the underwater section of the gas pipeline being built near Kazan, the capital of the Soviet Autonomous Republic of Tataria, will stretch for 2.5 kilometres. It will be a two-track section. The Siberian gas will stream in two parallel lines under the Volga to the plateau on the right bank where it will form again a single-stream and will be heading for the Trans-Carpathian area.

The two previous underwater passes of the gas pipeline across the Kuibyshev water reservoir in the area of the city of Togliatti were built in the form of four threads each of tubes with a diametre of 800 mm. This required the use of a whole flotilla of special vessels. Now the underwater section for the export gas pipeline will be built by the method of dragging siphons with a diametre of 1,200 mm.

More than one kilometre of the siphon has already been prepared on the left bank of the Volga. The laying out of the pass is scheduled for June of 1983. The builders of the underwater section of the line advanced their own plan: to conclude this work in October of this year.

Mechanisers have to do a lot — to dig out 630,000 cubic metres of rock. Every day the duration of the trench increases by some ten metres. It will be layed out at the depth of 20 metres.

The pace of work on the banks is being stepped up constantly. Grounds for winches of high capacity are being prepared. The winches will be used to drag the 6,000-ton siphon across the Volga bed and will slowly lower it into the underwater trench. A large operation to hinge on pig iron loads has been started. They will make up over 2,500 tons to prevent the pipes from coming to the surface.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO TEACHERS CONGRESS

LD152046 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent greetings to the participants in the fifth International Congress of Teachers of the Russian Language and Literature who have gathered in Prague.

The activities of the International Association of Teachers of the Russian Language and Literature, the telegram of greetings say, help a wide circle of people in many countries of the world to become familiar with such a rich source of culture and knowledge as the classical Russian and contemporary Soviet literature. This also means to get a fuller and objective idea of various aspects of the life and development of such a great country as the Soviet Union, of the life and culture of the numerous peoples inhabiting it, of our socialist society, of its present day and prospects, and of our tireless struggle for lasting peace and cooperation among the peoples.

"Your congresses", the telegram points out, "are always held under the slogan of strengthening cooperation and trust in international relations. This finds a profound response in our country whose entire policy in the world arena is subordinated to the main task -- to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe and to ensure conditions for the peoples' tranquil and peaceful life and fruitful cooperation. This is also the aim, in particular, of the Soviet Union's recent initiatives at the United Nations Organisation. The Soviet people is ready to continue to support any initiatives in this direction, and everything positive which the policy of detente brings".

"The earth is our home, our past, present and future. And there is no task more lofty, more noble than to save our planet from a nuclear conflagration, to preserve its beauty and to multiply its riches. You can do a good deal for these goals to be made accessible to an increasing number of people," the telegram emphasises.

BOOK ON POLITICAL VIOLENCE, TERRORISM REVIEWED

TASS Review

LD161042 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- "It is not the Soviet Union or the national liberation movements that bear responsibility for the cult of force, which is fostered by imperialist circles on the international scene.

"It is the policy and activity of those, who trample on the legitimate rights and interests of the sovereign states and peoples and implant the ideology of racial and national hatred, that provide the breeding ground for arbitrary actions, violence and terrorism." This is the main conclusion drawn by Andrey Grachov, the author of a book called "The Blind Alleys of Political Violence: Extremism and Terrorism at the Service of International Reaction", which was brought out by International Relations publishers.

He analyses the main aspects of the activity of both left-wing and right-wing extremists and their international links and demonstrates how the forces of international reaction and anti-communism use political violence and terrorism in foreign and home policies.

The author emphasizes that by equating the peoples' liberation struggle with "international terrorism", the United States seeks to exonerate its own expansionist neocolonial actions -- the real terrorism which has become part of U.S. foreign policy.

The regimes which have made terrorism a matter of state policy such as the anti-national dictatorships in Chile, Paraguay and Guatemala have become part of the world system of imperialist coercion. The murder of Orlando Letelier, former minister in the Popular Unity government of Chile, by Cuban emigrants and a U.S. extremist, the book says, was a flagrant act of international terrorism in the United States. It is known that the terrorist organisation of Cuban emigres, Alfa-66, uses an island near the coast of Florida for training its cutthroats.

The book stresses that the United States' resolve to pursue a policy of interventionism is not confined to the Western Hemisphere alone. Over the past several years, Washington has waged by the hands of its mercenaries the undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan. Saboteurs are trained and equipped by the United States and China in tens of camps in Pakistani territory. President Reagan's declarations about the U.S. intention to broaden the scope of its interference in the affairs of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] by way of massive arms supplies to counter-revolutionary elements are tantamount to turning this undeclared war into an open intervention.

Another seat of undisguised terror embodied in state policy, the book says, is to be found in the Middle East. Israel, carrying out with U.S. active help a policy of veritable genocide, is the main tool of the suppression of the struggle of the Palestinian people.

To erect obstacles in the way of political adventurists is a pressing task of all democratic forces, of all people who hold dear the humane ideas of freedom, justice and peace, the book emphasises.

SOVETSKAYA KULTURA

PM131213 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 10 August publishes on page 7 under the heading "Strategy of Political Murders" a 1,600-word Ernst Genri review of A. Gracho's book "Blind Alleys of Political Violence" [Tupiki Politicheskogo Nasiliya], published this year by the International Relations publishing house.

The book is reportedly devoted to an examination of the "spiral of violence" in "various capitalist countries" and an analysis of the "social and psychological roots of modern terrorism." Genri cites examples from the book concerning terrorist incidents over the years in Europe and refers to the U.S. Government's campaign of "struggle against 'international terrorism,'" which the book reportedly describes as a "cover for the widespread use of terror in U.S. state policy."

YEFIMOV SURVEYS U.S. ARMS, NEAR EAST POLICIES

LD150920 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2000 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Sunday, 15 August, is Air Force Day, a traditional anniversary in the USSR. Marchal of the Soviet Air Force Aleksandr Yefimov, first deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Air Force said that in all stages of development of the Soviet State, the air force carried out its tasks nonorably and is now a powerful means for the strengthening of the USSR's economic and defense potential.

At present, the world situation has undergone a marked deterioration. Tension has increased, Marshal Yefimov said. The aggressive forces of imperialism -- primarily American imperialism -- have launched into a frenzied arms race that threatens mankind with a thermonuclear catastrophe. They are provoking dangerous crises and armed conflicts in various parts of the world. Every action of the U.S. Government and every one of its demands from its NATO allies discloses the desire to secure military supremacy and foment war hysteria. To this end vast programs have been drawn up aimed at increasing offensive strategic forces at creating qualitatively new weapons systems and at raising the overall military might of the United States and NATO.

The rearmament program of the U.S. Air Force is of exaggerated proportions. Weapons systems are being evolved at an increasing rate for military operations in, and from, space. A bill has been put to the U.S. Congress proposing that the U.S. Air Force be renamed the U.S. Space Military Force [as heard].

Lost in vagaries about the opitons for the most efficient use of the nuclear arsenal against the USSR, the people in the U.S. capital have probably forgotten the repeated statements made by Soviet leaders that for each of their so-called options they may be assured of a devasting retaliatory blow from the USSR. Whatever the weapons, in whatever quantity, that may be developed in the United States, Leonid Brezhnez has stated, the Soviet Armed Forces will have the adequate response.

The situation in the Middle East, Marshal Yefimov continues, is now the most critical and most threatening to world peace. The frenzied Israeli invaders, contemptuous of the UN resolutions of the United States, [engage] in criminal acts of banditry and genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. In pursuit of their delirious notions to build a greater Israel on the blood and bones of the Arabs, the Zionists, armed to the teeth with the most modern American weapons, were expecting an easy and speedy victory in Lebanon. But they are wrong. They have suffered heavy casualties which the Israeli authorities try to conceal by deliberately exaggerating the casualties suffered by the Syrian troops, particularly with regard to the war equipment supplied to the Arabs by the USSR.

But the factural reality is different. Using Soviet weapons and equipment and repelling the aggressors, the Syrian troops destroyed more than 120 Israeli tanks and armored cars and a number of anti-aircraft gun and rocket batteries, and shot down some 60 Israeli planes, including modern U.S.-made F-16 fighters. These figures bear witness to the high quality of Soviet weapons and their potential, as well as to the high level of military training of the Syrian troops.

The USSR shows that it is on the Arabs, side in deeds rather than in words alone. And the people currently in charge of Israel's policy would do well to remember that the Middle East is in the near vicinity of the southern borders of the USSR, and that events in that part of the world are bound to affect the interests of the USSR.

Consistently pursuing an active foreign policy of peace, the USSR and its allies are doing everything within their power to preserve peace, avert the threat of nuclear devastation and stop the irresponsible stockpiling of increasingly more destructive weapons.

At the same time, Air Force Marshal Aleksandr Yefimov concluded, the Soviet state is taking all the necessary steps for ensuring its security and the security of its friends. The Soviet Armed Forces will continue to defend the fruits of the peaceful and creative labor of the Soviet people. Their full combat readiness is the guarantee that any aggressor will meet with an immediate riposte.

U.S. CREATING 'ATMOSPHERE OF MILITARISM'

LD141720 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast; correspondent Spartak Alekseyev report]

[Text] U.S. spending on military requirements will amount to $226.3 billion during the new fiscal year, which begins on 1 October. In the near future it is planned to cut back civilian programs and spending on social services by at least $50 billion in order to keep the Pentagon well-fed. Another $100 billion will be taken from the pockets of the population through increasing taxes. Specialist are predicting an increase in unemployment and poverty.

This is a war budget, but the military-industrial complex and the enormous funds invested in it are not enough by themselves for the preparation of war. Soldiers and the appropriate psychological atmosphere are needed. Therefore, the U.S. administration, the President himself and the media have launched a broad militaristic propaganda campaign.

An aircraft carrier of the World War II era, the Intrepid, has been moored in New York not so much as a museum and a reminder of the past but to raise military and patriotic spirits. War planes have been put on display for the same purpose in New Jersey. The government is conducting a wide-ranging campaign against young people who are refusing to register for the draft. It is using judicial and police measures against them. In a speech to Catholics the other day, President Reagan called on them to abandon the struggle for a freeze on nuclear weapons, in which many tens of millions of American are participating.

All this is being done to suppress the antiwar movement in the United States, to create an atmosphere of militarism and to pave the way for a new stage in the arms race and U.S. attempts to establish world military supremacy, even if it means bringing the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

U.S. ARMS SALES ABROAD ESTIMATED TOO LOW

LD141226 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] At the beginning of the month, the United States State Department released a report on arms sales to Third World countries in a bid to prove that in the past 10 years the United States has fallen well behind the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries in selling arms. Here now is a commentary from Vladimir Teplov:

The authors of the report have gone into a lot of juggling with figures to transfer the United States, the arguably leading seller of arms, to the bottom of their list of arms sellers. The report said, however, that in financial terms the ratio of American and Soviet arms sales is two to one.

The report does not mention the buyers of American arms. Now, most of them are regimes that have a very remote idea of freedom and democracy on which Washington officials like to dwell at length. Among them are countries engaged in wars of aggression, such as Israel; countries that lay territorial claims to their neighbors, for instance Pakistan and Somalia; and regimes that use American arms to crush popular opposition at home, for instance the Salvadoran regime.

Now, what purpose did the State Department pursue in claiming that America lags behind in selling arms? Perhaps it was guided by a genuine concern at the expanding trade in arms, or maybe it was alarmed that the stockpiling of conventional arms in all parts of the world destabilizes the international situation.

If that were really so, the problem could have been easily solved, and all the more so, that the key to solving this problem has already been found at the talks on limiting the sales of conventional arms. The talks, however, were broken off by the American administration. The Soviet Union has proposed to the United States on many occasions that the talks should resume. Quite recently it renewed its call for the talks to begin again.

In a memorandum submitted to the second United Nations General Assembly session on disarmament in June, the Soviet Union underlined the need for limiting the sales of conventional arms. It said that it was prepared to resume the Soviet-American talks on the issue, broken off by the American side at the very moment when the possible approaches to solving the problem were about to emerge. The Soviet Union did not object to bringing other nations in on the talks. The United States has failed to respond to the Soviet proposal. By way of responding, though, the State Department issued the above-mentioned report and claimed that the United States lagged behind other nations in arms sales.

Articles carried by the American press several days after the report was released provide the answer to the question why the State Department issued its report. The New York TIMES said on 8 August, quoting ranking administration officials, that having stepped up arms sales abroad, the United States planned to go on expanding them to maintain its political influence and access to foreign military bases. The newspaper names South Korea, Somalia, Sudan, Zaire, El Salvador and Honduras among the chief allies of the United States, in what is termed upholding the ideals of freedom and democracy. The United States wants to increase its influence in each of these countries to gain or retain its access to military bases there. The indications are that all talk about America's lag in arms sales is part of preparations for activating one more arms buildup channel to further expand aid to dictatorial regimes fighting their own people.

PRAVDA LINKS ARMS MERCHANTS WITH GENOCIDE

LD140732 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 14 Aug 82

["'PRAVDA': Exporters of Genocide" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS -- The arms dealers -- the monopolies of the imperialist powers, above all of the (USA are) making fabulous profits on the blood and suffering of tens of thousands innocent victims, Vladimir Bolshakov writes in PRAVDA. He stresses that hundreds and thousands per cent in profit have been guaranteed for the monopolies by the arms race, which was started by the USA after the end of the war. The technology of genocide has more than once been practiced in combat conditions by the punitive troops of the Pentagon and Washington's allies.

Genocide. This word, V. Bolshakov points out, rings out in dispatches of news agencies from Lebanon, from pages of documents of international organizations and in pronouncements by statesmen on the Middle East situation. Yes, Lebanon is a scene of genocide -- a terrible crime against humanity.

They in the U.S. Congress have started talking about cluster bombs, the article says, this time in connection with the genocide against the Palestinians started in 1982 by the Zionist military in Lebanon. This time the U.S. President was forced to ban the supplies of these bombs to Israel. True, this is a temporary ban and it did not sadden Tel Aviv too much. It has turned out that Israel has already started the production of such bombs.

The article draws attention to the fact that being a "good citizen of America" means in the language of the death merchants not to suffer the pangs of remorse when innocent peaceful civilians are killed in the name of the dollar empire.

This is the way they acted way back in the times when together with the monopolies of Nazi Germany they assisted the Nazis in building their death machine. The same happened during the years of the war in Korea and Indochina. This is the way they are acting now, arming with the tools of murder the Zionist military, who are following the same criminal path of aggression and genocide, which was once followed by Hitler.

MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTARY ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW140031 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Chinese listeners: In China, the authorities continue to instill anti-Sovietism in the minds of the armymen and people. Ignoring facts, they shift the blame for the present situation in Soviet-Chinese relations onto the Soviet Union. For this purpose, they falsify history. For instance, they allege that many economic issues, unresolved since the early 1960's, were caused by the Soviet Union's tearing up its economic contracts and agreements with China and the withdrawal of Soviet experts from China. They arbitrarily want to make the Chinese working people believe that the Soviet Union is threatening China and therefore the only way out for the Chinese working people is to work, endure poverty and hardship and demand nothing. They attempt to keep silent about or belittle the significance of the assistance and support given to China by the Soviet Union on the eve of the Chinese revolution and following its victory. Our station observer (Kalin) would like to tell you some facts about the history of Soviet-Chinese relations. His talk follows:

When the Chinese revolution was at its height in 1945, the Soviet Union turned over to the CPC Northeast China Bureau all the equipment captured by the Soviet Army from the Japanese Kwantung Army. This included 3,700 artillery pieces and mortars, 600 tanks, 861 aircraft, approximately 10,000 machineguns, all the warships of the Songhuajiang River Fleet and 680 military and ammunition depots. The Soviet experts helped to organize, outfit and train an 800,000-man revolutionary army. The army played a decisive role in crushing the Kuomintang Army and liberating the whole Chinese mainland. Mao Zedong said then that the Soviet Union was the only country that supported China's liberation war.

After the victory of the Chinese revolution, the Soviet Union helped China build more than 250 large industrial enterprises, workshops and other projects equipped with modern equipment.

From 1950 to 1960, over 10,000 Soviet experts went to work in China at the Chinese leaders' request.

As everyone knows, the Soviet Government withdrew its Soviet experts because it had no alternative. At that time, China had launched an unbridled anti-Soviet movement and made the Soviet experts work under unbearable conditions.

The Beijing leaders' statement on a certain Soviet threat to China also cannot stand any refutation. In their statement, the Beijing leaders attempt to attribute the worsened Soviet-Chinese relations to Soviet foreign policy. As everyone knows, in recent years, the Soviet Union has made one proposal after another in an attempt to improve the dangerous situation in Soviet-Chinese relations and to actively establish and develop a relationship of dialogue and contact.

In his speech at Tashkent on 24 March 1982, Soviet leader Comrade Brezhnev emphasized: We have never considered normal the state of hostility and estrangement between our countries. We are prepared to come to terms, without any preliminary conditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit -- certainly not to the detriment of third countries.

Of course, to discuss and accept the Soviet proposals will yield positive effects on Soviet-Chinese relations. Nevertheless, the Chinese side has either refused to accept them or evaded answering. This proves that the Beijing leaders' blaming the Soviet Union for outstanding problems in Soviet-Chinese relations is utterly groundless. It also proves that, as always, the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations rests with China.

TASHKENT ATTACKS 'MAOIST' POLICY OF CPC LEADERS

GF151510 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 11 August carries a station observer's commentary entitled: "The 12th Meeting of the CPC." The radio recalls that the 12th meeting of the CPC will convene in Beijing on 1 September and adds: "The decision to hold the meeting was reached at the CPC Central Committee meeting last Friday. Our commentator has written the following on the matter: The last meeting of the CPC convened 5 years ago in August 1977. However, the past 5 years have been important for the ruling CPC with regard to the developments that have occurred."

Stating that the past 5 years have been marked by the struggle of communist groups and with the failure to adopt a policy aimed at achieving socioeconomic development in the PRC, the radio notes: "The PRC press has reported that a number of [words indistinct] who are upholding Mao Zedong's Cultural Revolution era and a number of forces opposed to them are active within the party. A group headed by Deng Xiaoping, which has come to be known as the group of pragmatists, is found within these forces. This group is currently making its presence felt. In fact, it is endeavoring to convince the party and the country to accept its idea of introducing a system known as Chinese socialism -- a system which is in effect a new version of Maoism."

Criticizing the Deng Xiaoping group's domestic policy as one that has supported the Maoists' objectives and bourgeoisie interests, the radio states that attention must also be paid to the Deng Xiaoping group's foreign policy. It notes that this policy has been supporting the hostile activities of the Maoists, the result of which has harmed the PRC position in the international arena. "This group has inherited Mao Zedong's policy aimed at straining the international atmosphere." Recalling that the Deng Xiaoping group has failed to regard the United States as a threat to international socialism, the radio claims that the inheritors of Mao Zedong's policies have established relations with the United States in the military field with a view to realizing their private military objectives. "That is to say, to extend PRC hegemony over the Third World countries and to develop the PRC military industry with the help of the United States and its allies."

The radio concludes: "The direction the Beijing leaders' foreign policy has taken is quite suitable for (?reinstating the Mao Zedong stand). The objective is to embark upon an adventure which would lead to a new world war. They see this as the only way to extend PRC hegemony over the whole world. This is the cornerstone of the theory behind the Maoist foreign policy. Obviously, the present CPC leaders are armed with the same policy."

PRC NOW UNATTRACTIVE TO WESTERN INDUSTRIALISTS

OW160527 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Listeners, the foreign press has confirmed that Western industrial circles have become less and less interested in dealing with China. Our station observer Lazhin has the following comments:

Indeed, many Western companies have lost their interest in making investments in China. According to the Japanese press, industrialists in Japan and other Western countries, amid the excitement caused by their being able to firmly set foot in the vast China market, overlooked the unstable political situation in China. A recent remark by Wei Yuming, vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of China, has also evoked corresponding repercussions among Western industrialists and businessmen. He said: "Foreign capital may be commandeered if a large-scale war or natural disaster breaks out."

His remark has particularly sounded the alarm for foreign businessmen, because the whole world is clearly aware of Beijing's adventurist foreign policy. The Beijing leaders are accelerating the militarization of the national economy. They have made territorial claims on almost all their neighboring countries. They are probably changing their relations with foreign firms, just as they did during their invasion of Vietnam. If they were to undertake any new military ventures, they would infring upon the interests of foreign firms.

Many foreign firms signing agreements with China have encountered unpleasant as a result of ambiguity in some articles of China's joint venture law. The ambiguity is so designed that China does not have to strictly follow the agreement.

China sometimes fails to fulfill contract obligations and suddenly rejects or terminates trade deals. Western industrialists and businessmen more and more regard China as an unreliable trade partner. Agreements reached between China and foreign countries called for those countries to help in building certain industrial projects in China in 1980-1981. However, China unilaterally tore up the agreements, causing great losses to Japan, West Germany and certain other countries. A meeting to solicit foreign investments was held in Guangzhou in June 1982. The result of the meeting shows that Western industrialists and businessmen are assuming a cautious attitude towards China. At the meeting, the Chinese side attempted to persuade the representatives of foreign firms to invest in 130 projects in China, but they reached agreement on only 47 of them. It is evident that foreign observers are not enthusiastic about Beijing's investment appeal.

PRC'S TREATMENT OF TIBETANS DENOUNCED

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA

LD102052 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 10 Aug 82

["Genocide in Tibet" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- The Chinese authorities continue their policy of genocide against the indigenous population of Tibet, a correspondent of the Soviet LITERARY GAZETTE [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA] has been told by refugees living in a camp near the Indian city of Darjeeling.

"The Beijing rulers of Tibet keep the indigenous population hungry and deny them their rights," Lobsang Choedar, manager of the camp, said. "Sometimes our compatriots cross the border to see us and describe how all the peasants are forced by Chinese governors to work hard to feed a vast army spread along the Himalayas. This horde takes away from the Tibetans and devours almost all their food. The Chinese suppress any slightest manifestation of discontent. They have destroyed many of our temples and are out to eradicte our ancient culture and age-old customs. They would like to suppress national awareness in the Tibetans and to turn our people into obedient cattle. That is why about 100,000 refugees have preferred the privations of a strange land to semi-slavery under Chinese overlords."

The Soviet journalist points out that the United Nations has branded Beijing's arbitrariness in Tibet as genocide on three occasions.

"Nevertheless, the great-Han hegemonists hypocritically pose as kind-hearted benefactors of minorities and tribes in India, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and Laos. Those who take the bait will meet the bitter loss of the Tibetans," the correspondent says.

Malin Commentary

LD141226 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The English language service of Radio Beijing has brought a talk on how the present Beijing leaders try to improve the conditions of the native population of the Tibet Autonomous Region. Our news analyst Sergey Malin comments:

There are two distinct points in the talk brought by Radio Beijing. First of all, the Beijing propagandists very unwillingly and in a tongue-twisting manner admit that the Cultural Revolution of Mao Zedong has brought numerous sufferings to the native population of Tibet. Then the talk goes on to say the policy for national minorities, and specifically for their right to autonomy, was perverted to some degree. The political and religious figures of Tibet were persecuted and convicted, religious practice was outlawed and monasteries were closed or destroyed.

Well, there is no secret in what the Beijing Radio reports on now and on what in Mao Zedong's times the propaganda tried to thoroughly conceal. The fact that the United Nations rated the Maoist policy for the native population of Tibet as genocide speaks for itself.

Now, the second point of the talk brought by Radio Beijing is dedicated to the present situation in Tibet. The mistakes of the past, the talk maintains, have been corrected. The living standards of Tibetans are steadily improving, the persecutions are no longer the case and the national culture is being revived. No doubt many people who are totally unaware of what is going on in Tibet today can take seriously the claims of the Beijing propaganda. Recently, the spiritual leader of Tibet, Dalai Lama, once again accused the Chinese authorities of violating the rights of the Tibetans. The Dalai Lama's office in India has issued a statement that the authorities intensify the policy of forced assimilations of the Tibetans. The most disgusting thing is, the statement says, that the Chinese still carry on destroying the priceless monuments of the ancient culture of Tibet. Those who try to save the sacred items of the nation are brutally persecuted.

Dalai Lama's sister Pema Gyalpo has maintained that Tibet still bears the status of a colony of China. Hundreds of thousands of Chinese soldiers are stationed there and the region is governed by 120,000 Chinese officials. In the meantime, 6 million Tibetans are doomed to poverty and actual slavery. They can no more write in their native language, parents are forced to give Chinese names to children, the freedom of religion is violated. As a result of this force assimilation the national culture of Tibet is dying out, Dalai Lama's sister has stated.

And indeed the reports coming from Tibet and other national regions evidence that the chauvinist nationality policy of Mao Zedong is still in force. The policy of the authorities for Tibet features the accelerated assimilation of the native population on the basis of the use of arms. Mao Zedong's successors calculate to use Tibet as a bridgehead for expansion against the neighboring countries, as a region of dislocation of major military contingents, and of intensive war preparations. No doubt the present leaders of China, just the way Mao Zedong and his followers used to do, bend every effort to hide the truth about the situation in Tibet, about the miserable conditions of the native population.

The talk brought recently by Radio Beijing is a good illustration of how this is done.

USSR, DPRK LEADERS MARK KOREAN LIBERATION DAY

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Greetings

PM160911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and President of the DPRK, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Korea, we, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Soviet people, extend heartfelt congratulations to you and to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic Korea and the entire Korean people.

In August 1945, the Soviet Army crushed the Kwantung Army, the strongest contingent of the armed forces of militarist Japan, and liberated the Korean people from the colonial yoke of Japan. This historic event opened up a road of new life in the northern half of Korea, the road of building a free and democratic society based on the principle of social justice.

Over the past 37 years, the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea and with the effective cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, have successfully carried out tremendous socioeconomic reforms and achieved great success in the economic and cultural development.

Today the Korean people are devotedly striving to carry out the second seven-year national economic plan and the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and are struggling to put an end to the imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Korea and to achieve national reunification.

The Soviet people value the traditional bonds of friendship with the Korean people and strive to further develop the relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, taking the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism as a guideline.

We are convinced that this friendship will grow stronger and develop in the future for the well-being of our two peoples and the interests of world socialism as a whole and in the interest of the common struggle against the war policy of imperialism and for defending peace and security in Asia and the world over.

On the day of liberation of Korea, we wish you and the entire working people of the republic greater successes in the socialist construction and in the struggle for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

Kim Il-song Greetings

PM160909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the 15 August liberation of the Korean people from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, and on my own behalf, extend warm fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and people.

Our people, together with the Soviet Army, defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors and achieved the liberation of the country. This marked a historic occasion in opening up a broad avenue for building an independent, new Korea and the development along socialist lines and was an epochal event that increased the revolutionary forces and accelerated the fall of the imperialist colonial rule in the east of Asia.

Since then a radical change has taken place in the life of our people.

Upholding the programmatic tasks put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, our people are vigorously struggling to further step up the socialist construction in conformity with the demand of the new stage of the developing revolution, drive the U.S. troops out of South Korea, terminate the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have been constantly strengthened and developed through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism since the liberation of Korea.

The Korean people rejoice over this and are convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will continue in the future to expand and develop in various fields.

I take this opportunity to heartily wish you and the fraternal Soviet people great success in your work to implement the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Yi Chong-ok Greetings

PM161101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

I send you warm greetings on the occasion of the 15 August holiday -- the 37th anniversary of our country's liberation from the yoke of Japanese imperialism's colonial rule.

After liberation, the Korean and Soviet peoples expanded and strengthened the bonds of fraternal friendship in various spheres during the joint struggle against imperialism, for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

I take this opportunity to express confidence that the traditional relations of Korean-Soviet friendship and cooperation will in the future strengthen still further and develop in the interests of our two countries' peoples, and I wholeheartedly wish you great successes in your responsible work aimed at the country's prosperity and development.

[Signed] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

TASS Comment

LD141028 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

August 15 is a red-letter date in the life of the Korean people and in the history of Soviet-Korean relations. On that memorable day 37 years ago the liberation of Korea was completed. The Soviet Army, which routed then the one-million strong military grouping of the Japanese militarists, carried out its liberation mission and delivered the Korean people from the colonial yoke. The significance of this event can hardly be overestimated. It has resulted in the creation of the first ever on the Korean soil truly independent state of the workers and peasants -- the KDPR. The grateful Korean people have put up monuments in tribute to the memory of the soviet soldiers-liberators.

The blood shed in the battles for liberation, the many years of fruitful cooperation, joint struggle for the triumph of socialism, against the imperialist policy of war, for peace and security have cemented the bonds of friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples.

The working people of the KPDR could feel the fraternal assistance from the Soviet people already during the first period of the establishment of people's power. In an exceptionally difficult time for Korea, when the flames of the war unleashed by the USA were sweeping the Korean land, one of the decisive factors of victory scored by the Korean people was the aid and solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Soviet Union's internationalist assistance has also helped the KPDR to overcome within the shortest possible time the consequences of war time devastation and to start socialist construction.

Some 60 mills, electric power stations and mines have been restored, reconstructed or built anew in the KPDR with the Soviet Union's technical assistance. Presently assistance is given also in the creation or expansion of more than another 10 big enterprises. The Soviet-Korean ties in the economy, culture and science are deepened and enriched with ever new progressive forms.

The Soviet people rejoice at the successes scored by the working people of the KPDR under the leadership of their vanguard -- the Workers' Party of Korea. The implementation of the tasks of the second seven-year plan (1978-1984), on which the KPDR is working now, will ensure for it essential progress along the road of socialist construction.

The partitioning of Korea, which has been continuing for more tham 35 years now, is a national tragedy for its people. It is through the fault of the USA that the Korean peninsula remains separated into two isolated parts, and the truce achieved there is rather unstable. There is something sinister in the very fact that right beyond the demarcation line there are on the territory of South Korea barbed wire fences and firing emplacements targeted on the North. The KPDR Government has repeatedly put forward constructive proposals aimed at ensuring national unity, but they have been rejected.

The aspirations of the Korean people, their demands for the withdrawals of American troops from South Korea are close and understandable to the Soviet people. On that red-letter day they are extending to the working people of the KPDR wishes of fresh successes in all fields of life, their ardent solidarity with the struggle for a peaceful, democratic reunification of the country.

U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY ALLIANCE POSES THREAT

LD142246 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1450 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Aug (TASS) -- By confirming its new military program, Tokyo is taking a serious step toward drawing the country directly into Washington's strategy, which is based on the idea of a "limited nuclear war."

Assuming the role of the United States' "junior partner" in stepping up tension in the Asian part of the Pacific region, Japan's ruling circles are by the same token also fostering an increased threat of thermonuclear conflict, the first victim of which might be Japan itself. Thus IZVESTIYA comments on the approval by Japan's National Defense Council of the military program for 1983-87. Those who bear responsibility for the implementation of Japanese policy, the paper remarks, cannot fail to understand that in reality there is no "Soviet threat" at all.

"Have the interests of Japanese security not been considered in the draft treaty of goodneighborliness and cooperation proposed for a businesslike discussion by the Soviet side?" asks the paper. "Would the interests of Japan not be met by a constructive discussion of the proposal submitted at the 26th CPSU Congress for the holding of definite negotiations on measures of trust in the Far East? Was not the statement made by the USSR that the Soviet Union would never use nuclear weapons against states that renounce the production and acquisition of them and do not have them on their territory addressed to the country that experienced the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki? It is also indisputable," the article stressed," that the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons corresponds to the interests of Japanese security."

It is not difficult to notice that the chronological framework of Japan's military program coincides with the 5-year strategic program drafted in the United States, the paper goes on. In the "strategic guidelines of the U.S. Department of Defense for the next five years," approved by Weinberger 2 months ago, a significant place was alloted to Japan as a military partner of the United States. Washington would like to see the armed forces of its Far Eastern ally as a free supplement to any adventure that those on the banks of the Potomac might feel necessary in this part of the glove to realize the projects of the White House.

In conclusion, the paper writes: "This shortsightedness, staggering for the ruling circles of a state that has once before found itself in the role of an American testing range for thermonuclear weapons, only serves to emphasize the threat of a Japanese- American military alliance to the cause of peace, and the adventurous nature of Tokyo's military policy."

TSEDENBAL THANKS BREZHNEV FOR FLOOD CONDOLENCES

PM121457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Thanks for Sympathy"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev has received a telegram from Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, expressing warm thanks for his most sincere sympathy in connection with a natural disaster -- the flooding in some districts of the city of Ulaanbaatar. The families of the victims and the injured are deeply moved by your attention, the telegram says. It is with a feeling of heartfelt gratitude that we note that effective aid from the Soviet organizations in Mongolia is considerably easing work to eliminate rapidly the consequences of the natural disaster.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH MAKES STOPOVER IN MOSCOW

PM161037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, stopped over in Moscow 11-12 August.

At the airport J. Batmonh was greeted and seen off by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, other officials, and D. Gotob, MPR ambassador in the USSR.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Brezhnev Message

LD141712 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov have sent Zail Singh and Indira Gandhi, the leaders of the Republic of India, a telegram containing heartfelt congratulations to them and the people of friendly India on a glorious jubilee: the 35th anniversary of independence. The establishment of India as an independent state, the telegram says, was an event of historic importance. It accelerated the downfall of the colonial system of imperialism and helped to strengthen the positions of the forces of national liberation in Asia and the world as a whole. During the subsequent 3 and 1/2 decades, the Indian people have done a great deal to boost the national economy, science, culture and education. The constructive contribution made by independent India to the general efforts to forestall the threat of war and ease international tension has earned it deserved prestige in the world arena.

The message stresses that good relations with India and the genuine liking and mutual respect between our people are held in high esteem in the Soviet Union. The experience of history shows that friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India are a valuable asset for our two people and an important factor in peace and security in Asia and beyond.

Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov expressed confidence that the various ties between the Soviet Union and India would continue to grow stronger and develop on the durable basis of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation in the interests of the peoples of our countries and for the sake of universal peace and international security.

Soviet Delegation

LD140846 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi August 14 TASS -- A delegation of Soviet public led by vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR Sattar Imashev have arrived in New Delhi today at the invitation of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society and the Friends of the Soviet Union society. The delegation are to attend the celebration to mark the 35th anniversary of India's independence and on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation.

Friendship Meeting

LD150620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Excerpt] A solemn meeting took place in Delhi dedicated to the 35th anniversary of India's independence. Eminent staff and public figures and representatives of various circles of the public were present in a hall decorated with banners saying: Long live Soviet-Indian friendship. A Soviet delegation headed by Imashev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, took part in the meeting.

Report on Celebrations

LD151912 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi August 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Karmalito reports:

The multi-million people of India is celebrating today the 35th anniversary of the gaining of independence. Mass demonstrations are taking place everywhere, with the demonstrators paying a tribute of respect to the fighters for the deliverance of the country from colonial yoke.

All central newspapers carried the message of greetings sent by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to the President Zail Singh of India and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Early in the morning tens of thousands of Indians went to the walls of the historic Red Fort above which the tri-colour flag of independent India was hoisted for the first time 35 years ago. Units of the Guard of Honour, representing three arms, were lined up. The parade by tradition was reviewed by the prime minister.

Indira Gandhi made a speech, pointing out that over the years of independence India has made considerable strides in advancing industry and agriculture and in solving major social problems.

The prime minister said the government sees its main task in bringing the results of the country's independent development to broad sections of Indian society. She emphasised the need to strengthen the national unity of Indian people for headway along the lines of progress, elimination of socio-economic inequality and the removal of exploitation and injustice.

The prime minister of India voiced concern over the complication of the international situation. Indira Gandhi said more and more dangerous types of armaments capable of destroying the whole of mankind are developed and stockpiled in the world. The greatest threat to peace is now posed by the increasing arms race.

The ceremony of the celebration of the day of independence was attended by a visiting Soviet public delegation led by S.N. Imashev, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soivet.

President Zail Singh of India broadcast to the Indian people on the occasion of the day of independence. He emphasised that in the 35 years that have passed since the deliverance from colonial yoke India has been confidently advancing to full economic independence.

Zail Singh voiced deep concern over the aggravation of the international situation. He pointed out that India pursues its traditional policy aimed at strengthening peace and relations of good will and makes efforts to ease international tension. Firmly following the policy of non-alignment, India comes out in favour of a peaceful solution of all contentious issues between various states and in favour of establishing a just international economic order. We want to support and strengthen friendly relations with all countries on the principles of mutual trust and cooperation, the president of India stated.

PAKISTAN INDEPENDENCE DAY MARKED IN MOSCOW

BK131316 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Pakistan Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Iftikhar Ali has expressed the confidence that economic, technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries will be further expanded. Addressing a function held in connection with celebrations of Pakistan's Independence Day at the Friendship House in Moscow, the ambassador commended the role which the Soviet Union played in strengthening Pakistan's economy.

Vice President of the Soviet-Pakistan Society for Cultural Relations (Yuriy Gevrov) said on the occasion that the Soviet Union is ready to continue to assist Pakistan in its economic projects and further develop mutual relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS ASEAN CONCERNS, OBJECTIVES

PM130911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Kovalenko "International Review": "ASEAN: Paths of Cooperation and Blind Alleys of Confrontation"]

[Excerpts] Some 15 years ago, the foreign ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines met in Bangkok and adopted a declaration proclaiming the creation of the new regional organization ASEAN. The Bangkok declaration determined the organization's structure and aims. ASEAN's main task was declared to be economic, social and cultural progress by means of the joint efforts of the region's states as well as assistance in establishing peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The ASEAN states set themselves the objective of independently resolving their complex economic development problems, reducing their dependence on Western and Japanese monopolies and defending their political and economic interests through joint efforts.

Japan's economic expansion and militarization remain an object of serious concern for the ASEAN states. Philippines Foreign Minister C. Romulo recently warned against excessive ASEAN economic dependence on Tokyo. He also indicated the danger related to the "strengthening of the defense capability" of the Land of the Rising Sun. The prospect of Japan's transformation into a powerful military state, the Journal FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW noted recently, "engenders horror and apprehension among many Southeast Asian inhabitants."

The solution of economic development tasks and the expansion of regional cooperation is complicated by more than just the protracted depression and inflation in the capitalist world. Washington and Beijing, relying on certain circles within ASEAN itself, are continuing their persistent attempts to divert this regional organization from the path of trade, economic and sociocultural development, force it into confrontation with the Indochina states and ultimately transform it into a military grouping.

Unmasking these attempts, the Philippines business circles' organ BUSINESS DAY has noted that ASEAN is "deliberately being sidetracked away from economic cooperation." The newspaper pointed out that many prominent figures in the ASEAN countries are expressing concern over the attempts by certain forces to push matters of economic cooperation within the ASEAN framework into the background and force the "five's" leaders into endless discussions on questions of a military-political nature.

Unfortunately, matters are not limited to discussions alone. In expanding its "strategic presence" in Asia and the Pacific, Washington is building up its military might to defend its notorious "vital interests" in the region. Thus, during hearings at the East Asia and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, U.S. Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary R. Armitage noted the importance of consolidating military ties between the United States and the ASEAN countries. He expatiated about "improved" U.S. "military ties" with Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, insisted on the need to expand U.S. military "cooperation" with Thailand and called the Philippines "the cornerstone of the U.S. military structure" in Southeast Asia and a "bridgehead" from which the United States could conduct combat operations in the Pacific and Indian Ocean regions.

Alongside the expansion of the U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia, the militarization of the ASEAN countries is proceeding at an intensive rate. In the last few years, the Pentagon's "peddlers" have sold the states of the "five" weapons worth $2.5 billion. The Seoul regime, which makes no secret of its claims to the "five's" natural resources, is also actively joining in the militarization of ASEAN. On the United States' initiative, the Philippines and Singapore are being transformed into regional arms production centers.

Joint maneuvers are being held under the Pentagon banner in which the ASEAN members' armed forces have been involved. The ASEAN armies are being modernized, which, in particular, envisages standardizing their weapons.

Thus, Washington intends to create the necessary structure for ASEAN's subsequent transformation into a military-political grouping which would become a key element in a system of U.S. "forward borders" including Japan, South Korea and ANZUS. This is the Pentagon's long-term aim. But the present-day "concern" is to push ASEAN onto the path of confrontation with the Indochina countries and intimidate it with the imaginary "Soviet threat" and the "Vietnamese danger."

However, despite U.S. pressure, the "five's" leaders have repeatedly stated that they do not intend to take the path of creating a military bloc. In a message to a forum held in Jakarta to mark ASEAN's 15th anniversary, Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik called on the leaders of that organization's members to restate their adherence to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the principles of justice and peaceful cooperation in relations with other states of the region.

By contrast, the "Chinese factor," which was one of the reasons for the unification of the five states within the ASEAN framework, continues to be a very great danger to the association in the opinion of observers there. Neither a "diplomacy of smiles" nor Beijing's assurances of "true friendship," "unity of aims" or "common destiny" with the "five" can conceal Beijing's true aims. "China represents the greatest threat to Southeast Asia," Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmaja stated in a recent NEWSWEEK interview.

In fact, Beijing continues to assist antigovernment groups operating in the ASEAN countries and maintains "special relations" with the 20 million Huaqiao -- Chinese emigres living in Southeast Asia -- whom it regards as its "fifth column." Moreover, China's leaders have by no means renounced their territorial claims on the region's countries. At the same time, Beijing is trying to exploit ASEAN in its anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese policy, is hindering the perceptible tendency toward dialogue between the ASEAN and Indochina states in every way and is trying to discredit the peace initiatives being put forward by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The result of the "parallel interests" of Washington and Beijing in Southeast Asia was the cobbling together of a "coalition government" of three Khmer counterrevolutionary groups under "President" Sihanouk. ASEAN was also involved in this shameful farce. The "coalition" behind whose screen the Pol Potites hold sway serves Washington and Beijing for interfering in the internal affairs of the region's states and for maintaining the smoldering flames of conflict there. By means of the coalition, they are hoping to thwart the ongoing process of national rebirth in Kampuchea, to obstruct the establishment of contacts between the ASEAN and Indochina states, to involve the "five" in carrying out their plans and to kill off the idea of creating a zone of peace and neutrality in the region.

Despite fierce Washington and Beijing pressure, the supporters of the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia, the establishment of good-neighborly relations, the holding of constructive dialogue and the development of businesslike ties are being heard increasingly clearly in the ASEAN countries. This is being promoted to a large extent by the peace-loving foreign policy course of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and their readiness to resolve all disputes between the region's countries at the negotiating table on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect.

The broad package of new peace initiatives put forward at the sixth conference of Indochina countries' foreign ministers held at the beginning of last month in Ho Chi Minh City is a realistic basis for settling the situation in Southeast Asia. Worthy of special attention is the proposal to convene an international conference to discuss the Southeast Asian situation with the participation of the Indochina and ASEAN countries, Burma, which is part of the region, the five participants in previous Indochina conferences -- the USSR, the PRC, the United States, France and Britain -- as well as India.

A graphic manifestation of good will was also provided by the withdrawal of part of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchean territory, which has begun, as well as by Kampuchea's proposal to Thailand to create a security zone on both sides of the border between the two countries in which only Kampuchean and Thai armed forces would be stationed. SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Burma, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand was an important new contribution to achieving mutual understanding between the ASEAN and Indochina states. This visit, which took place immediately after the conclusion of the conference of the three Indochina countries' foreign ministers, was a significant stage in the search for concrete ways of settling the situation in the region and creating an atmosphere of mutual respect and good-neighborliness there. And it is no coincidence that the results of the visit were at the center of attention of the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting held in Bangkok on 7 August.

For its part, the Soviet Union has repeatedly declared its readiness to develop relations with the ASEAN states on the basis of mutual integrity and noninterference in one aother's internal affairs. Trade, economic, parliamentary and cultural ties are developing successfully between our countries. The recent visit to our country by I. Marcos, governor of Greater Manila, minister and prominent Philippines state and public figure, and the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Indonesia are examples of this. There is every reason for deepening and expanding these ties in the interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia. Addressing the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated that the Soviet Union sees no obstacles to the establishment of good-neighborly cooperation with the ASEAN members.

...Various viewpoints exist within the ASEAN countries with regard to ways of further developing the association. Thus, Philippines President F. Marcos, in a book entitled "Southeast Asia in the Year 2000," set out ASEAN's main tasks, which in his opinion will determine the thrust not just of the policy of each ASEAN member in isolation, but of all regional cooperation. These tasks are primarily to eliminate the consequences of the colonial past, resolve acute socioeconomic problems, bridge the yawning gulf between the ruling elite and the deprived masses, struggle for economic independence and oppose the multinationals' onslaught.

ASEAN's future and its role as a regional grouping will depend to a large extent on its degree of success in resolving these tasks. They can only be resolved given the existence of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the holding of constructive dialogue with the Indochina countries.

KAMPUCHEA'S CHEA SIM CITED ON REGIONAL ISSUES

PM121313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from M. Zubko "The World Today" feature: "Evidence of Good Will"]

[Text] Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea National Assembly, has described the proposals of the conference of the Indochinese states' foreign ministers held in Ho Chi Minh City as evidence of the good will of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and of their desire to establish good-neighborly relations with the other Southeast Asian countries, TASS reports.

These initiatives, he noted, are aimed at transforming the region into a zone of peace and stability and accord with the vital interests of all Southeast Asian peoples. They are a good basis for holding equal talks with the aim of settling the problems that exist here. The Kampuchean people have achieved considerable successes in eliminating the grim legacy of the rule of the puppet genocidal regime.

The facts show that the Kampuchean people are confidently traveling their chosen path of building a new society. They resolutely reject the attempts by reactionary forces to foist the Pol Pot regime on them once again under the mask of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

These dangerous schemes are not only hostile to Kampuchea's people, they run counter to the common desire of Southeast Asia's peoples to live under conditions of lasting peace and security, Chea Sim emphasized.

VISITING KAMPUCHEANS DEPART UZBEK SSR 14 AUGUST

GF151512 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] The visiting members of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party departed from the Uzbek SSR on 14 August. During their stay of several days, the guests from Kampuchea acquainted themselves with sites of interest in Tashkent and Samarkand and visited kolkhozes and sovkhozes, including the Tashkent tractor factory and the world famous scientific institute for cotton cultivation.

While expressing his views to our correspondent, (Chang Vieng), the leader of the visiting members of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Party, said the following:

Visiting the Lenin Museum was a very special occasion which we shall remember. There we observed great Lenin's [word indistinct] toward the development of the people of Central Asia in general and the Uzbek people in particular. The duty of the Uzbek Communists is very [words indistinct]. Congizant of the importance of (?Lenin's directives), the Communists have succeeded in developing the peoples [word indistinct]. In fact, they have achieved success in resolving important social and economic issues in Kampuchea. The achievements of the Uzbek SSR in the industrial, agricultural and scientific fields are (?in parallel) with the objectives Lenin conveyed to the Soviet Communists regarding peace and friendship among peoples, health and prosperity.

U.S. DESTROYER 'FORCED' TO LEAVE SYDNEY

LD140608 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Canberra August 14 TASS -- The American missile-carrying destroyer Goldsboro was forced to leave the port of Sydney ahead of the preset time. The command of the vessel had made this decision to avoid an "unpleasant meeting" with Australian peace champions. A flotilla of motor and rowing boats, fishing schooners was preparing to set sail for the high seas on the day of departure of Goldsboro from Sydney in order to express the protest of Australia's peace-loving public against the "visits" of that American vessel.

In spite of the fact that the Goldsboro was leaving Sydney secretly, the newspaper Canberra TIMES said, it did not escape an unpleasant "send off". A demonstration was held on shore, whose participants resolutely declared against the threat of nuclear war and demanded that the United States stop building up tensions in that part of the world.

POLISH STATEMENT ON 13 AUGUST DISTURBANCES NOTED

LD141158 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw August 14 TASS -- The Polish news agency PAP has circulated an official report issued by the Ministry of the Interior of Poland saying that on August 13 the calm working atmosphere in Gdansk, Warsaw, Nowa Huta and Wroclaw was disrupted by adventurist groups who vainly tried to cause unrest. Such actions were not supported by the public. It regards the provocations by these groups as actions directed against public order and as a threat to the normalisation in the country.

In connection with the fact that the calls for an end to actions undermining public order led to nothing, militia was compelled to take measures. Order was restored. Persons who behaved themselves aggressively and failed to heed the calls of the bodies in charge of the protection of public order were detained.

The report says that on that day the atmosphere in the country on the whole was that of calm and order, like on an ordinary workday.

JARUZELSKI ARRIVES ON 'SHORT WORKING VISIT'

LD161112 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in the Soviet Union today on a short working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

RFE'S SUBVERSION AGAINST POLAND DESCRIBED

LD102330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1523 GMT 10 Aug 82

["Tool for CIA Provocations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Aug -- Radio Free Europe has become a center for the coordination and preparation of anti-Polish provocations, and the fact that its subversive activity is now run directly from Washington is an indication of crude U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. This is what an IZVESTIYA correspondent in Warsaw was told by Miseczyslaw Lach -- a man who worked for several years at Radio Free Europe's headquarters on an assignment for Polish intelligence.

"The radio station's work can be summed up as political diversion and espionage," the Polish intelligence officer said. "The main requirement which the American special services set the Radio Free Europe staffers is to work toward undermining the foundations of the state in the socialist countries. This task is tackled in various ways, using the specialized sections of Radio Free Europe, each of which operates under the direct control of the CIA."

From the very first day martial law was introduced in Poland, Radio Free Europe returned to its usual primitive devices consisting of frantic attacks on the measures taken by the Polish Government to normalize the situation, Mieczyslaw Lach pointed out. And here, as always, they stop at nothing -- lies, distortions and juggling the facts.

"After 13 December last year Radio Free Europe became a kind of mouthpiece for Solidarity," the Polish intelligence officer noted.

"Its broadcasts have an unprecedentedly provocative nature, calling for a boycott of the process of stabilizing the situation in Poland and for illegal activity against the existing system. There is nothing surprising here: The materials supplied by the Solidarity extremists are carefully worked on and often simply fabricated by Radio Free Europe under the watchful eye of the American special services".

Pointing out that Radio Free Europe is necessary to the CIA "as one of the instruments for pursuing a global policy aimed against the socialist community," Mieczyslaw Lach stressed: "The present situation is unprecedented, even in the history of such a compromised organization as Radio Free Europe. Even during the cold war there were not such massive and shameless attacks by the Western subversive centers against a sovereign socialist state -- Poland. Moreover, the main coordinator of all the provocative actions is the U.S. administration, which is making use of the subversive centers under its control in West Europe against the policy of detente and against the peace-loving policy of the socialist countries."

GDR PROTESTS TO W. BERLIN ON 'PROVOCATIONS'

PM161039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Abetting Criminals"]

[Text] Berlin, 12 Aug -- The GDR press reports that the GDR Foreign Ministry has lodged a resolute protest with the West Berlin Senate in connection with the recent flagrant acts of provocation by criminal elements against the GDR state border.

Despite repeated demands for an end to encroachments of this kind, the protest says, as a result of the West Berlin authorities' abetting of the provocateurs a favorable situation for their criminal actions continues to exist.

The document also points to the decisive role played in the propaganda of subversive actions of this sort by the press organs of the West Berlin Springer Company.

A Senate spokesman was told that stance on the part of the West Berlin authorities is at variance with the cause of the further normalization of relations between the GDR and West Berlin. The GDR Foreign Ministry has expressed the hope that the West Berlin Senate will finally take effective steps to halt any acts of provocation against the GDR, the protest stresses.

WARSHIPS CONCLUDE GDR FRIENDSHIP VISIT

LD141444 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1156 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 14 Aug (TASS) -- Having completed an official friendship visit to the GDR, the detachment of Soviet warships made up of the cruiser Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya and the patrol ship Druzhnyy, flying the flag of the commander of the Baltic Fleet with the Order of the Red Banner (Twice), I.M. Kapitanets, today set sail for its home shores.

In Rostock, a festive farewell ceremony was held on the pier alongside which the Soviet ships had stayed for 6 days. It was attended by Commander of the People's Navy and GDR Deputy Minister for National Defense, Adm W. Ehm, and by representatives of the district and municipal party and administrative bodies. Thousands of Rostock citizens warmly wished the Soviet sailors a happy voyage.

Well-attended meetings between the Soviet seamen, enlisted personnel and officers and their German brothers in arms, the working people of the industrial enterprises of Rostock and Stralsund and cooperative peasants were marked by the ever-stronger friendship between the USSR and GDR, which is a reliable guarantee of further successes in solving common problems of socialist and communist construction. They confirmed the determination of the fighting men of both states' armed forces to stand firmly and reliably on guard over the gains of socialism and peace, to strengthen their combat comity and achieve new successes in combat and political training.

Tens of thousands of citizens of Rostock and other towns in the district have been on board the Soviet ships or attended sports events or concerts by the song and dance ensemble of the Baltic Fleet bearing the Order of the Red Banner (Twice).

PRAVDA CARRIES ARTICLE BY CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER

PM131121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister: "Specific Actions Needed"]

[Text] Prague [no date given] -- Today, when the fate of not merely individual states but literally all mankind is bound up with questions of war and peace, the struggle to avert the danger of war, ensure peace and preserve and deepen detente has become the most pressing and absolutely urgent task. But, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted from the rostrum of the 10th Komsomol Congress, "it is not enough nowadays to speak of peace. Specific and practical actions are needed."

In Socialist Czechoslovakia constant concern for the strengthening and constructive development of interstate relations is regarded as one such specific and practical action. Always and everywhere, at all levels, during major international events and in the course of everyday practice, Czechoslovakia's representatives can be found among the front ranks of those who are consistently upholding the policy of peaceful coexistence, of respect for the valid interests of all states and of the development of equal, mutually advantageous international cooperation. The CSSR is struggling vigorously to improve the international situation, to preserve and further develop the detente process.

This is shown with the utmost clarity by the efficient system of meetings, contacts and consultations at various levels between CSSR representatives and their partners, especially the European partners that signed the Final Act in Helsinki. It is a matter of a region that for a whole series of well-known reasons plays a special role and occupies a special place in determining the priorities of Czechoslovak foreign policy.

The CSSR's unvarying principled stance regarding ways of improving the international situation, which has deteriorated through the fault of imperialism, was unambiguously reaffirmed by Comrade Gustav Husak when he said: "...Our people wholly approve and support the Peace Program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the Soviet Union's subsequent enterprising proposals. We will continue to devote all our strength to the active struggle to consistently implement this peace-loving policy. On the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism we will deepen and strengthen relations of friendship, alliance and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries."

We derive the strength and energy to pursue this noble policy under such difficult conditions -- which are constantly increasing in complexity through the fault of imperialism -- from the fraternal socialist countries' unanimous, coordinated and vigorous approach and above all from the decisions of the Political Consultative Committee and Foreign Ministers Committee of the countries of the Warsaw Pact, our tried and tested international organization, which has now repeatedly proved its worth as a reliable shield protecting the socialist community's peaceful life, sovereignty and security and the achievements of our states' peoples. We rely on CEMA, through which we at the same time try to make the greatest possible contribution to the attainment of a higher qualitative level in the mutual economic ties among the fraternal socialist countries.

What is quite unambiguously paramount among our foreign policy interests is the further development and deepening of friendship, alliance and cooperation with the USSR on the basis of the Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty signed in 1970. The foundation of this is the tireless daily strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist alliance between the CPCZ and the CPSU and the two parties' Central Committees, especially as regards implementation of the decisions adopted at the regular meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak and also during the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by a CSSR party-government delegation in June 1982.

These same aims were also served by the recent friendly meeting between the leaders of the two fraternal parties and states in the Crimea. After considering and rating highly the results of the meeting, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium noted that it had again cogently demonstrated the inviolable unity of the two fraternal countries' communist parties and peoples and the complete unity of views. The meeting provided important new impetus in the further deepening of the friendship, alliance and all-around cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR. This firm and unvarying political line by the CPCZ and our socialist states accords with the vital interests of the CSSR's peoples.

Along with political contacts, there is increasingly intensive coordination of the measures carried out by the USSR and the CSSR in all other spheres that serve the strengthening of international ties and the gradual rapprochement of the two countries' peoples. Czechoslovak-Soviet economic ties also demonstrate the high dynamics of mutual trade exchange and of the "running-in" of new, qualitatively improved forms of economic and scientific and technical cooperation.

At the Crimean meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak emphasis was placed on the need for new steps along the path of production sharing and the creation of effective and permanent incentives for the development of cooperation ties, which are advantageous both for the entire national economic complex of the two countries and for individual enterprises and labor collectives.

The communist parties, governments and peoples of our fraternal states can be rightly proud of the results that have been achieved. [Our] joint coordinated actions within the international framework of the socialist community represent a reliable and proven basis for bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the other socialist countries, too.

The importance of this reality is inestimable. It also plays a role in a situation like that in neighboring Poland, where, despite all the difficulties that subversive forces have caused and are continuing to create there, steps are being taken to improve the situation and strengthen socialism. Czechoslovakia is helping the fraternal Polish people, the leadership of the PZPR, the Military Council of National Salvation and the government and will continue this course in the future.

Deriving strength from the awareness of belonging to the harmonious family of socialist countries, the CSSR acts vigorously and with initiative at a number of forums devoted to questions of disarmament. Thus at the 36th UN General Assembly session Czechoslovakia vigorously supported the Soviet disarmament proposals, especially the declaration on the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. The CSSR also puts forward initiatives of its own, in the light, for instance, of the declaration on international cooperation with a view to disarmament, which was approved, at our proposal, by an overwhelming majority in the General Assembly in 1979.

In the preparatory committee for the recent UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, the CSSR submitted a draft working document on the main tasks of international cooperation to expedite practical results in disarmament talks taking the new Soviet peace initiatives into account.

During the session itself our delegation, coordinating its efforts with the representatives of the fraternal socialist countries, vigorously advocated the adoption of practical steps at disarmament talks, and not only within the UN framework. Czechoslovakia attaches exceptionally great importance -- and we stated this from the session rostrum -- to the fact that it was this representative world forum that received Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message containing a solemn promise by the Soviet Union, entering into effect immediately, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Another clear confirmation of the USSR's tireless efforts aimed at averting nuclear catastrophe and ensuring peace throughout the world is provided by the proposals set out at the session by Soviet Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko, which we supported at every stage in the United Nations. I refer above all to the initiative on freezing the present level of nuclear arms and the draft convention on prohibiting chemical weapons.

Czechoslovakia is also very active in the Geneva committee, where during the spring round of talks our diplomacy played the important role of coordinator of the socialist countries in preparing and defending a general program for disarmament.

At the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe in February 1982 the CSSR took part along with its allies in formulating a draft specific agreement and submitting it for discussion. This is the first draft formulated in written form that enshrines with complete clarity the ultimate aim of the dialogue: in two stages to lower the strength of opposing armed forces to the same level -- 900,000 men each. The ball is now in the court of the West, which for over 8 years now has failed to offer a positive response to this constructive initiative.

In the past period further improvements have occurred -- at a qualitatively higher level, it could be said -- in the CSSR's relations with the developing countries, especially those of them that have chosen the path of socialism. Let us first recall the extremely positive results of last year, when Comrade G. Husak visited Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and when the top party and state leaders of Afghanistan, Mozambique and Angola visited our country.

Our relations and mutually advantageous cooperation with other developing countries with an anti-imperialist orientation are also being favorably built up.

As for the Madrid meeting, it has to be said that there, too, Czechoslovak diplomacy adopted a constructive stance right from the very start. The CSSR is in every possible way using the recess in the conference proceedings caused by the West's obstruction for intensive work with a view to preserving and further developing the detente process. The pause in Madrid cannot be allowed to become a kind of "dead season" of passive waiting. Still less can the possibility of a repetition of a situation like that created by Western reactionary circles during the previous stage be tolerated. We resolutely reject any preliminary conditions for the resumption of the conference. Czechoslovakia is also actively contributing to ensuring that the Madrid meeting is successfully concluded with the adoption of a meaningful and comprehensively thought-out document, including a decision on convening a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

Ties with the FRG and Austria as our immediate neighbors still occupy a special place in the CSSR's bilateral relations with capitalist states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect and noninterference in one another's internal affairs and on a basis free from all types of discrimination. We conduct a systematic, intense and effective dialogue with these states. The foreign ministers meet regularly and a proven system of consultations operates at other levels, too. Positive trends also exist in the economic sphere, and both these countries are among our most significant trading partners in the West. Other forms of good-neighborly contacts, which we regard as our contribution to stabilization in Europe and the preservation of the detente process, are also expanding.

The case of the Czechoslovak currency gold has been resolved after many years of talks. Last January an agreement was signed between the CSSR and the United States and also between the CSSR and Britain on satisfying claims and resolving financial questions that had remained open since World War II and had burdened our relations with the aforementioned states.

Last February part of the gold reserves weighing 18.4 tons, which had been stolen by the Hitlerites, was returned to Prague. One of the last unresolved issues left from the times of World War II was thereby closed and a very serious obstacle that had hampered the normalizaiton of our relations, especially with the United States, was removed. We also see this fact as confirmation that given good will on both sides, there is no such thing as an insoluble problem.

Thus our experience unambiguously shows that the struggle to avert war, ensure peace and international security and preserve and deepen detente is at present a complex, multifaceted, living and by no means finished process that is being implemented within the broad framework of the socialist states' coordinated peace-loving policy. The course of peace is meeting with increasing support. This is because the policy of mutual understanding among peoples, as the facts show, has put down deep roots in European soil.

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV MEETS WITH TODOR ZHIVKOV

LD140841 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0712 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, 14 Aug (TASS) -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of People's Republic of Bulgaria, has received in Varna Admiral of the Fleet S. Gorshkov, USSR deputy minister of defense, and commander in chief of the naval forces of the Soviet Union. Also present at the meeting, which took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere, was Army General D. Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and minister of national defense, and commander in chief of the Navy of Bulgaria Admiral V. Yanakiev.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS TURKEY'S BORDER BREACH

LD131612 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 13 Aug 82

["Protest by USSR Foreign Ministry" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- On August 12 a protest was made at the USSR Foreign Ministry to the Embassy of the Turkish Republic in Moscow in connection with the fact that on August 10 this year two armed persons crossed the USSR's state border from the side of Turkey and, when being on Soviet territory, opened unprovoked fire at a Soviet Frontier Guard detachment. In the ensuing firefight the violators of the border were killed.

Today representatives of the border authorities of the USSR and Turkey signed a protocol in which the Turkish side admitted the fact of the violation of the state border of the USSR from the side of Turkey and two armed persons, their unlawful actions on Soviet territory and death as a result of firing between two Frontier Guard detachments. [Moscow TASS in English at 1658 GMT on 13 August transmits a service message correcting the preceding sentence by deleting the final phrase, as follows:... their unlawful actions on Soviet territory and death.]

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH FRG COMMEMORATED

Ostrogorskiy Commentary

DW152110 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, 12 years ago, on 12 August 1970, the treaty between the FRG and the USSR was signed in the Soviet capital. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments:

I think it is of immediate interest today to remember how the treaty which has substantially influenced not only the relations between the two states but international relations in all of Europe, came about. It is of immediate interest today to remember it, because the critics of the treaty in the Federal Republic and the opponents of the policy of detente -- for detente, the treaty was the most significant measure -- often tend to explain the coming about of the treaty by temporary subjective circumstances and to pretend as if the treaty, at least in the form in which it really exists, was the result of a more or less accidental set of political forces and even wrong personal decisions of responsible West German politicians.

Nothing could be further from the truth, for the treaty of 12 August 1970 literally was built on the ruins of the foreign policy and foreign trade strategy which had been formulated on the Rhine in the first few postwar years and continued in the following years with persistance, great effort and large sacrifices. The total failure of this strategy, which became evident as early as in the mid-sixties, manifested itself in almost all fields.

The FRG's claim of sole representation and its attempts to enforce revanchist demands by military, political and economic means vis-a-vis its Eastern neighbors, which were to be blackmailed, destablized and intimidated, were totally shipwrecked. Bonn's strategic defeat in international politics was also quite evident at the time. What else did the recognition of the Oder-Neisse border, expressed by the French Government in 1959 and confirmed by it in 1965, mean? Let alone many other signs of the FRG's progressive isolation in the West as a state in the way of the normalization of the situation in Europe and the world.

Finally, the FRG was faced with a shambles, being the country which most eagerly pursued an embargo policy and subordinated trade relations with its Eastern neighbors to the phantom of revanchist intentions of extortion.

In this very important field of its economy, which passed through a recession, by the end of the sixties it was pushed aside by other Western powers. Therefore, the change of political ideas which was taking place at the time, not only in the West German public but in the politically decisive sections of the establishment, must be considered quite logical.

The change of the country's state leadership was largely a result of this, because no sensible person in the country's ruling circles could have expected the CDU/CSU politicians, whose names were directly connected with the revanchist plans and who thereby had made fools of themselves, to bring about the change -- the change which was indispensable in the national interests and which was possible thanks to the realistic and peaceful policy oriented toward detente of the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland and other socialist states.

Under these circumstances, the treaty of 12 August 1970 came about as an act taking into account political reality and representing a just balance of the interests of the contractual partners as well as the interests of peace and broad cooperation among the peoples of our continent. As is known, it contained recognition of the existing borders in Europe which had always been called into question by Bonn and had therefore always been a source of unrest and distrust in the international field and were an encouragement to the FRG reactionaries. It also contained the obligation to renounce the threat or use of force.

In this way, the atmosphere was cleared and the barriers on the road to cooperation built over two-and-a-half decades due to the revanchist policy were abolished. The following 12 years have shown the solidity and good prospects of the treaty concluded on 12 August 1970. The opponents of detente in the West, those powerful forces which linked treacherous hopes with the development initiated at the time -- thinking they would be able to soften the socialist system and oppress the developing countries -- are now extremely disappointed. They have done everything to undermine the relations.

Projects like the planned stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in the FRG, which are based on those old ambitions, truly constitute a great danger to these relations. However, the foundations in this treaty will also stand this test. This makes us hope that the sad chapter in the history of Soviet-West German relations prior to the change marked by the treaty will never again be opened up and continued. An important guarantee for this is constituted by those insights of many common people which inspired the people's movement in the FRG for the ratification of the treaty and which now manifest themselves in the peace movement. It is the insight that the good and peaceful relations between the FRG and its neighbors in the West are possible, necessary and beneficial.

As for the Soviet Union and the Soviet people, their stance is clear. It was expressed by Leonid Brezhnev, who said during his visit to the FRG last year that what had been achieved must be preserved and multiplied in the interests of peace. In view of the present situation and the extremely large danger to world peace clouding our everyday life, we are called upon to more actively pursue the road marked by the treaty of 12 August 1970, the other treaties concluded by the FRG and the socialist states and not lastly by the Helsinki Final Act. This is the conclusion we draw for ourselves.

However, as Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker stated at their friendly meeting in the Crimea on 11 August, the Federal Republic could also play a more important role in solving the problems of European security. This would be fully in line with the letter and spirit of the Moscow treaty where both sides state their desire in Article 1 for furthering the development of peaceful relations between all European states.

Grigoryants in IZVESTIYA

PM131425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch from own correspondent A. Grigoryants: "Being Good Neighbors"]

[Text] Bonn -- It will be a long time before I forget the anxious faces of the women from the distant town of (Fildershtadt). They had certainly never had to engage in diplomacy. But one day they crossed the threshold of the Soviet Embassy on the outskirts of Bonn. They were there on a lofty mission. The women -- housewives, teachers, factory and office workers -- were sending a letter to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on questions of strengthening peace and preventing a nuclear war. They had sent a similar letter across the ocean addressed to the head of the Washington administration, but the reply from there was stony silence. Moscow responded, however. On behalf of the leader of our party and state, the women were warmly thanked for the letter and wished success in their work for continued peace.

The appeal from the women of tiny (Filtershtadt) reflected a remarkable fact: the increase in the West German public's confidence in the Soviet Union's policy. Despite the blather about a "Soviet threat," increasing numbers of FRG citizens are coming to the conclusion that the Soviet Union is deeply concerned for the future of peace and is fully determined to do everything possible to preserve it. These changes in people's thinking are no accident. The seventies -- the decade of detente -- made their mark. They profoundly influenced the peoples' consciousness. Detente showed that peace and mutually advantageous cooperation are a real possibility -- more, a categorical necessity.

Much that is useful in this regard has been accumulated in the relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG. The historic role of the Moscow treaty has had an impact here. "This treaty," L.I. Brezhnev said during his visit to Bonn in November 1981, "and the pledges by the sides contained therein reflected the changed character of relations between our states and a new approach to the problems of safeguarding peace in Europe. I think that we can all say with satisfaction that the mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the FRG is now a major factor for stability on the European Continent and in international life as a whole."

Time has borne out that the Soviet-West German treaty signed in Moscow on 12 August 1970 was a solid political foundation for the normalization of bilateral relations and has helped to consolidate security and cooperation in Europe. By enshrining European realities, it removed from the agenda a question over which swords have repeatedly been crossed on the continent -- the border question. By enshrining a renunciation of the use of force, it reflected the historical tendency toward banishing war from the life of society and establishing the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations.

Of course, the time has been too short to judge a document of such scope. But even the 12 years that have passed have been enough to fill the treaty with pulsing life. A decisive role in this has been played by the meetings between the two countries' leaders. Since the signing of the treaty, seven such meetings have been held, each a milestone on the road of joint progress.

L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG in November 1981 was a vivid chapter in the annals of our relations. Those of us who had a close-up view of this event were struck by how singularly and exceptionally packed the visit was in both the number of meetings and the range of the subjects discussed. The meetings were held in a spirit of mutual respect and a desire to better understand one another. Of course, differences of opinion emerged. But the main conclusion to be drawn from the talks could be expressed thus: We must make every effort and continue to work together to consolidate peace and restore a climate of detente and trust. This is what the parties defined as the most important guidelines for practical policy.

The years that have passed have allowed both countries to advance on many fronts. Trade ties are, of course, a substantial stabilizing factor in Soviet-West German relations. The volume of trade has increased more than tenfold since the conclusion of the Moscow treaty. The structure of trade has altered; it is now balanced. Business ties are built on a long-term and large-scale foundation and are benefiting both sides.

A project looking ahead to the next century is the "gas-for-pipes" deal whereby the FRG will receive 10.5 billion cubic meters of Siberian gas a year as from 1984. The Washington administration has declared war on the Urengoy-West Europe gas pipeline, resorting to threats, blackmail and sanctions. But the West European capitals realize the importance of diversifying energy supply sources in order to reduce their one-side dependence on U.S. oil corporations. Bonn is a staunch advocate of observance of the signed agreements.

The process of the normalization of Soviet-West German relations has also had a positive impact in other spheres of FRG life. A country's image is composed of many elements. The most important of these is direct contact. Some mark is bound to be made by the fact that Soviet and West German experts are working together to build industrial installations, that thousands of tourists from the FRG are visiting the USSR and Soviet tourists visiting the FRG, that the Duesseldorf Theater is having a successful tour in Moscow while the Kiev Opera is playing to packed houses in Wiesbaden, that fruitful contacts are successfully developing between Leningrad and Hamburg, Tbilisi and Saarbruecken, and Sumgait and Ludwigshafen.... Overcoming the obstacles, the truth about our country is reaching the ordinary citizen of the FRG. It is overturning anti-Soviet dogmas in thinking and the lie about "the threat from the East."

There was a noteworthy public reaction here to the showing of the TV movie "Great Patriot." Rightwing circles were hostile to the very idea of showing this movie on FRG television. It was vilified as "Russian propaganda" by militarist associations and revanchist "landsmannschaefte." But the movie was shown and polls revealed that 75 percent of FRG citizens approved of its showing.

As we can see, the changes have affected people's thinking and their spiritual lives. They are helped considerably by cultural exchanges, which are becoming richer and more varied. They include: the exhibitions "The Russian Peredvizhniki Artists" and "Russian Painting of the First Half of the 19th Century" in Duisburg and Baden-Baden, respectively, and an exhibition of contemporary Soviet paintings in Cologne. On the other hand, there is an exhibition of paintings by German expressionists and of modern FRG graphics in the Soviet Union. It is also worth mentioning the week of Soviet movies in the FRG and of FRG movies in our country, the tours to the Soviet capital made by the Hamburg Drama Theater and the successful tours in the FRG by the Moscow Chamber Music Theater and the Malaya Bronnaya Theater. Contacts are increasing between writers, students and sportsmen.

In short, on the whole the balance of cooperation is a positive one. The Moscow treaty has proved its worth although, of course, not all the reserves it contains have been exploited and there are still plenty of problems in our relations. The most acute problems are caused by the alarming shifts in Western policy and reflect Washington's dangerous course of a headlong arms race, of undermining the detente process, and of aggravating relations with the Soviet Union. This is the reason for the slowdown in detente. This is whose shadow is falling over bilateral Soviet-West German relations. The planned deployment of medium-range U.S. missiles in West Europe, mainly in the FRG, threatens to seriously upset the existing balance of forces on the continent, to start a new round in the arms race and to jeopardize the security of Europe's peoples. In the final analysis, the direction events take in Europe and whether the detente process can be preserved depend on Bonn.

The Moscow treaty has not been in existence and in force for more than decade. It has served well the cause of ensuring peace and mutual understanding among the peoples of Europe and can play a favorable stabilizing role even at the present troubled time. Today, at a time when the situation is deteriorating, the treaty acquires added importance. Reason dictates that they continue to regard one another as good and reliable partners. It is worth remembering these words from the foreword to a collection of speeches and articles by L.I. Brezhnev published in the FRG: "People," he wrote, "are the architects of their own happiness and, as a rule, are to blame for their own misfortunes. We can be, we must be, indeed we are obliged to be good neighbors."

FRG PRESS CHIDED ON WALL ANNIVERSARY COMMENT

DW161013 Moscow in German to Germany 1500 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] A large number of West German papers carry editorials and commentaries devoted to that day in August 1961 on which the German Democratic Republic placed the state border to West Berlin under firm control. Well, every significant historical event offers important lessons for the present. But such instructive dealing with history requires a certain degree of unbiased approach. Listen to a commentary by Vladimir Ostrogorskiy:

Unfortunately, hardly anything can be perceived in most of the West German press commentaries that shows an intention to deal with the real meaning of 13 August 1961 or to convey it to the West German readers. On the contrary, what the colleagues are basically pleading for is that the Federal Republic once again embark upon the dangerous road which in 1961 led to 13 August and thereby has proved its total uselessness.

Thus FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, in connection with the date, demands that new American nuclear missiles be stationed in the Federal Republic. The commentator's logic is rather strange. He considers the deployment of missiles the best way to strengthen the alliance between the Federal Republic and the United States, an alliance for which he think there is a double need in the face of the GDR's strengthened border with West Berlin. Well, it is quite understandable that the Bonn-Washington axis is a matter dear to FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, if one thinks of the political and economic elite whose mouthpiece it is.

But, first of all, 13 August 1961 shows that no imperialist alliance in the world can prevail with expansionist aims vis-a-vis the socialist community of states. And second, the fact that stationing U.S. medium-range missiles is regarded as a means for strengthening relations between the Federal Republic and the United States ignores the will of the constantly growing peace movement in the FRG -- which, by the way, also comes out against missiles because it has come to realize that these missiles are not supposed to serve the Federal Republic's security but the American strategy of limited nuclear war in Europe exclusively. And if any parallel to 13 August may be drawn here, it is only because of the fact that U.S. imperialism on this momorable day in 1961 has demonstrated its basic approach toward its class brothers in West Germany, which is not to pull chestnuts out of the fire for them by any means but rather let them burn their fingers. This lesson of history at least ought to be borne in mind out of an instinct of self-preservation by those political forces in the FRG who express themselves in FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, DIE WELT and other papers. But the other strata of the West German people certainly do not forget that the unavoidable personal hardships which resulted from 13 August have been overcome in the course of later developments that we call detente.

If one also understands the connection existing between the miserable failure of the strategy of destabilization, which benefited from the GDR's open border to West Berlin, and the change toward a more realistic policy in Bonn, which occurred later on, then one may say that the principal lesson of the events in August 1961 has been learned.

PORTUGUESE NATO TIE 'ENORMOUS THREAT' TO PEACE

LD140259 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2000 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Vladimir Malinin commentary entitled: "To Satisfy NATO's Militaristic Course"]

[Excerpts] The AD [Democratic Alliance] government unconditionally supports NATO's militaristic line in its foreign policy, and provides national territory for the setting up of American and NATO military bases. Moreover, the AD leaders, and especially CDS [Social Democratic Center party] leader Freitas do Amaral, are striving for Portugal's increasing participation in NATO affairs.

In their statements of late the AD leaders have been admitting in principle the possibility of American nuclear weapons being deployed in Portuguese territory, justifying their stand with the interests of safeguarding world peace.

It is no secret that the AD government is practically involved in the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel by making available its air bases, the Lajes base in the Azores in particular, as staging posts for airlifting U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces to the Near and Middle East and carrying U.S. military cargo to Israel. It is precisely thanks to such cooperation that Israel is carrying out its aggression in Lebanon, where it is pursuing a policy of genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinians.

It was with the AD in the government that the agreement with the United States on the Lajes base was extended by another 9 years. Now Washington is raising the question of expanding the scope of its utilization of the base. At the same time the American side has proposed that it be granted similar rights with regard to the Beja Air Base [on mainland Portugal] and on the stationing of U.S. aircraft carriers in Portuguese ports. (?On NATO's behalf) there have been soundings on the possibility of setting up air and naval bases in the Madeira archipelago and on building an oil pipeline from the port of Sines to Leixoes and thence to Spain, where it would link up with the NATO pipeline grid.

The enormous threat posed to the cause of peace and to the national interest by the policy of Portugal's ruling circles aimed at intensfying the country's participation in the militaristic plans of the Pentagon and of NATO is obvious to many people. This is why the blind submission to NATO's aggressive line and the clear disregard for the interests of national security are arousing the indignation of broad sections of Portuguese opinion. The country's democratic forces are firmly coming out against the pernicious line of the AD government and in favor of an independent national policy in the interests of peace and security, a policy in keeping with the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki accords to which Portugal was one of the signatories.

PRAVDA ON REVISIONS IN PORTUGUESE CONSTITUTION

LD150718 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 15 Aug 82

["Onslaught on Constitution" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 15 TASS -- Debates on draft amendments in the Constitution have ended in the Porguguese parliament (Assembly of the Republic). Having struck a deal with the leadership of the Socialist Party, which has taken a conciliatory stand, the ruling coalition of the right-wing parties' "Democratic Alliance" has managed to push through a number of substantial "innovations", Valeriy Volkov writes in PRAVDA today.

For instance, it is planned to abolish the Revolutionary Council, a guarantee of the achievements of the 25th April revolution and to strip the president of his major powers, such as the right to choose and appoint higher armed forces officers and to express no confidence to the government. Control over the army is going to pass into the hands of the Council of Ministers. This means in the present circumstances that the government will be able to use the armed forces as a tool of repression.

The "amendments", the progressive Portuguese public believes, contravene the agreement signed after the April 1974 revolution between the Movement of the Armed Forces, which overthrew the fascist dictatorship, and political parties on handing the reins of power in the country over to civilians, the commentary says. Many political observers in Portugal view the revision of the constitution initiated by the right-wing forces as an attempt of the ruling coalition to distract the attention of the broad masses of the working people from the complex political and economic problems facing the country. The numerous mistakes and setbacks of the present government in the financial and economic fields are blamed by the ruling coalition on the "shortcomings" of the fundamental law, the author points out. In reality the ruling coalition is hatching far-reaching plans, obviously trying to concentrate in its hands all political and military power.

The democratic public of the country stresses the need for the immediate resignation of the government, the dissolution of the assembly of the republic and the pre-term holding of general elections. The progressive forces of Portugal are resolved to uphold democracy and to protect the gains of the revolution, PRAVDA stresses.

COLLAPSE OF SPADOLINI GOVERNMENT EXAMINED

IZVESTIYA 10 August

PM130805 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 10 August, Morning Edition, carries on page 5, under the headline "Hot Summer," a 1,500-word "Letter From Rome" by correspondent N. Paklin examining the reasons for the collapse of the Spadolini government in Italy. Declaring that the formation of the Spadolini government a year ago had been seen in Italy as a "sign of a renewal of the system of political power" but that "no renewal actually happened," Paklin details the economic problems faced by the government. "Serious disagreements arose within the government about ways of emerging from the economic crisis," Paklin notes. The government's foreign policy "invariably followed in Washington's footsteps," which "earned the government no laurels." Spadolini's oft-predicted resignation has now become a fact, Paklin concludes. "According to the newspaper L'UNITA, this is a 'public admission of the failure' of the Spadolini cabinet and of its 'inability to govern Italy.'"

Prostakov Report

LD131220 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Valeriy Prostakov from Rome reports on the cabinet crisis in Rome, which will again delay the solution of key problems, both internal and external.

"Here is just one example, the demand of the United States for a limit on trade with the Soviet Union has caused much opposition among many Italian businessmen. The government that has resigned seemed to give priority to the national interests rather than follow American diktat. However, it had no time to take any decision on the matter. Now Italy is faced with a real threat of being pushed aside from the construction of the Siberia to West Europe pipeline, and that would mean it would not get the additional gas deliveries it needs. As for Washington, it probably has no reason to be unhappy about the political instability in Italy. It is easier to put pressure on a country if it does not have a stable government, and if the political forces in power are torn by internal contradictions. The newspapers predict that the government crisis could be a long one, and if a new cabinet is formed it would not be for long -- till next spring at best. The resignation of Prime Minister Spadolini is actually the result of struggle for leadership between two main ruling parties, the Christian Democrats and the Socialists. None of them intends to lay down arms, no matter what their rivalry would cost the country and first of all its working people."

REAGAN 'INDIGNATION' WITH BEGIN OVER BOMBING

LD132104 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] President Reagan is reported to have expressed his indignation at the Israeli bombing of west Beirut. A report from Washington says he did so in the course of a telephone conversation with Premier Begin. Our commentary is by Viktor Olin, and this is what he writes:

The White House press service has done its best to play up the President's statement. It is not the first time that the top echelons of the U.S. administration have been trying to create the impression that they are displeased with Israel over its actions in Lebanon. Actually, they have been compelled to do so by the mounting anger in the United States at the genocide the aggressor is perpetrating in Lebanon and Washington's connivance with the massacre. The latest public opinion poll conducted by the ASSOCIATED PRESS and the NBC television network indicates that most Americans condemn the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and demand a stop to the military aid to Tel Aviv. Fewer and fewer people believe the stories about Israel's crusade against the so-called terrorists.

What is happening in Lebanon makes it clear that Israel planned its invasion of that sovereign country and that it is methodically exterminating civilians, both Lebanese and Palestinian, with the help of American-made cluster and pellet bombs, phospherous shells and toxic agents.

Does the administration in Washington share this view? An analysis of the facts shows that it doesn't, and indeed it would not have taken Washington much effort to stop Israeli aggression. It would have been sufficient to arrest the flow of military equipment to Tel Aviv, to withdraw its financial assistance and to stop supporting the aggressor in the United Nations. But it has done none of these things. On the contrary, according to a UPI report, the United States is going to supply Israel with $1.5 billion worth of new armaments and munitions.

And so what is behind President Reagan's indignation expressed to Premier Begin? To find an answer to this question it is enough to ignore the loud headlines in the press and concentrate on accounts of the President's statement. What actually disturbed the White House is not the deaths of thousands of people in west Beirut, but the fact that the Israeli bombing of that city hinders the mission of the American emissary Philip Habib. The aim of his mission is not to put a stop to the bloodshed, but first and foremost to secure advantages for the United States from the Israeli invasion. Washington covets the stationing of American troops in the Lebanon disguised as a peace-keeping force and the formation of a rightwing Christian government which would sign a peace treaty with Israel and join the separate Camp David deal.

Israeli rulers know only too well that to attain these objectives Washington would forgive them anything and that expressions of indignation coming from there actually mean nothing.

U.S. Hypocrisy

LD140258 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Stanislav Kondrashov commentary]

[Text] President Reagan likes to dwell at length in his public pronouncements on the need for restraint in international conduct -- addressing himself largely to the Soviet Union -- while at the same time maintaining that the West must be in a position of strength.

Now, let's take a look at the conduct of America's ally in the Middle East, Israel. American presidents, it seems, are always prepared to go back on their pronouncements here Israel is concerned. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege of west Beirut is a crude act of aggression perpetrated by extremists prepared to trample underfoot the rules of international conduct.

It would seem the American President had every reason to call on Israel to exercise restraint. All the more so since President Reagan has enough leverage with Israel rulers to make them heed such a call. After all, if you take away American aid, Israel is just a small country with a population of 3 million. Without American support Israel would never have dared pursue its bandit policy even if its war machine continued to remain so disproportionately large.

However, no calls for restraint were heard coming from Washington for 2 months during which Mr Sharon's soldiery tore west Beirut apart and barbarically shelled and bombed civilians rather than Palestinian targets in the beleagured city. When the wave of indignation throughout the world and in the United States rose to its full height, President Reagan decided to rebuke Mr Begin. It would be interesting to know whether he told the Israel premier that armed extremism is the diametrically opposite of restraint in international conduct.

Now there is growing sentiment in the United States that the President is insensitive to the fate of the American poor and that his policies make the rich richer at the expanse of the poor. The developments in the Middle East show that the President is equally insensitive to the plight of the civilian population of Beirut.

It is within the President's power to tell the Israeli rulers to stop the bombing and shelling of west Beirut and put an end to the sufferings of the civilians there. However, he chose not to do that apparently because political considerations and a desire to please the American Zionist lobby are his overriding concerns. The moral implications of the Lebanon tragedy bring into focus another aspect of the political tactics adopted by the Reagan administration. In January of last year the Reagan administration made its debut with what it termed the problem of international terrorism. Where has this problem gone? One might think it is no longer there, that it has vanished together with Mr Haig who achieved a great deal of notoriety in his day for his outspoken attacks on international terrorism as it is understood in Washington. The problem, however, is still there because the true international terrorists are too prominent on the international scene.

Let's consider their ways. They will not bother with hijacking planes; they grab a third of the territory of a sovereign nation. Nor will they bother with taking several dozen passengers hostage; they take half a million people in the capital of that nation hostage. They don't just threaten to kill the hostages if their demands are not met; they go ahead and kill them day after day and week after week. They won't take over foreign embassies, they shell them. When the French Government said it was opposed to the terrorist practices of the Begin Cabinet, the residence of the French ambassador in Beirut came under artillery fire.

The Lebanon tragedy forced American officials to remain silent about their crusade against international terrorism. American officials are also reluctant to speak of human rights violations in the Israeli concentration camps in the south of Lebanon. This is hypocrisy rather than forgetfulness. But there is also another reason for their reluctance. Israeli troops call the inmates in their concentration camps animals and treat them as animals. Their racism is a manifestation of Zionism according to which the Jews are the chosen people. In the human rights context Israeli Zionism is little different from American (?racism) typical of many in the top echelons of U.S. governing circles which tend to divide nations into first class, second class and so on.

Washington's policies are profoundly at odds with morals and this has been borne out by the Lebanon tragedy once again.

GERASIMOV: STILL NOT TOO LATE FOR U.S. ACTION

LD152242 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Aug 82

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. We begin with events in Lebanon. The poster you see has been released by the PLO for Land Day.

Palestinians observe Land Day but do not have a land; it has been taken away from them. In 1947, according to the UN resolution, the region called Palestine since time immemorial was divided almost in two. Fifty-five percent was allocated to the new State of Israel and 45 percent was left to the Palestinians for their state. Israel seized the entire 100 percent and even considerably more. The boundaries of this country have not yet been defined in its legislation. They look like the edges of an oil stain spreading on the map of the Middle East.

PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat says that his organization agrees to receive only 22 percent of the territory of former Palestine, the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. For the current Israel leadership, there is neither a West Bank nor any strip. For them, they are the Biblical Judaea and Samaria and the Israelis use either the New or Old Testament as a guide for their current actions.

The war Israel started in Lebanon is an attempt to solve the Palestinian problem with the aid of fire and sword, phosphorus and gunpowder, and to solve it completely. Possibly their plans go even further. There is a small river, in southern Lebanon, the Litani, and in Israel they say that Lebanese territory south of that river is a natural extension of Israeli territory. They are also taking about the dismemberment of Lebanon. The attention of the public is focused on Beirut, but it is reported that Israeli tanks are moving north of the Lebanese capital.

Israel perpetrated the worst slaughter in Beirut on Thursday. Black Thursday was even worse than the bloody Sunday of 1 August. There are statistics: 2,000 aircraft bombs, 17,000 naval artillery shells, 30,000 artillery shells -- and that at a moment when agreement had almost been reached on the withdrawal of Palestinian units from Beirut. U.S. President Ronald Reagan picks up the telephone receiver; at the other end of the line is Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. They are on friendly terms with each other. Reagan alleges that he is indignant and Begin gives the order to stop temporarily any further destruction of Beirut. All that is a regular episode from a scenario with previously defined roles.

The Israeli raid on Lebanon has been going on for 70 days, and it is now turning into occupation. Let us remember, today is the 71st day. According to an American specialist's estimate published in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, at the present level of military operations Israel could continue for 30 days without additional supplies from the United States. That means that if the United States had stopped its military shipments at the beginning of the Israeli aggression, it would have petered out by today.

It is not too late even now. Judging from everything, the occupiers are thinking about winter quarters. If the United States stopped supplies for the Israeli aggression now, by mid-September the aggression could become a fish out of water. But in Washington they wring their hands, saying we cannot twist Tel Aviv's arms. Simultaneously, the American representative in the Security Council raises his hand and votes against the draft resolution proposed by the Soviet Union, a draft providing for an embargo on the supply of weapons to the Israeli aggressor. The point is not that Washington cannot pull back Tel Aviv; it does not want to do so. The reason lies in the fundamental U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement, as used to be said by Alexander Haig -- if you remember him -- an agreement on the need to crush the national liberation movements and the Palestinians in particular.

Yet the United States is still suffering political losses from the Israeli brigandage. Even the British conservative newspaper DAILY EXPRESS has written: President Reagan has caused a loss of prestige for the United States by continuing his support for the regime and policy of Begin. In order to reduce these political losses, a farce is being created. Washington pretends that it is sick of the sight of blood and demands not an end to the aggression, but only restraint, of Israel. Israel answers by saying that it is not possible to make an omelet without breaking the egg shell, and the shell is the children, women and generally peaceful people of Beirut. Israel also hints plainly that it is making an omelet for two. According to the strategic agreement with the United States, their political tastes coincide.

After the Thursday slaughter, Lebanese Prime Minister al-Wazzan said the following: The United States bears responsibility for this. What are these murders for? If they want to destroy us, then kill us, kill us; the United States will be held accountable by history.

The Soviet Union is on the side of the victims of the Israeli aggression. At a meeting in the Crimea on 11 August, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker, our country and the GDR, firmly condemned the bloody crimes of Israel which is enjoying the direct support and connivance of Washington. On 12 August, the UN Security Council adopted another resolution which again demanded a cease-fire, the lifting of the blockade and the admission of UN observers. The number of the resolution is 518, and here is how it begins: The Security Council again confirms its resolutions 508, 509, 511, 512, 513, 515, 516 and 517. The text of the resolution then follows. Israel has insolently ignored all these resolutions. Well, even the American delegate voted for the last resolution, No 518.

There is now a lull in Beirut, but the blockade continues and Israel still refuses to admit UN observers. The issue is presented as follows: The PLO must leave Beirut. U.S. Vice President George Bush reiterated recently: The PLO must leave and it must leave immediately. But in actual fact the issue must be presented as follows: Israel must leave Lebanon.

The impudent and ostentatious barbarism in Beirut has somehow hidden the essence of the matter. Palestinian units and Lebanese patriots have ruined the blitzkrieg plans, if not the military tourist stroll. The fighters held steadfastly and could have continued the struggle, but taking into consideration the threat to the lives of city inhabitants, they are ready to leave. They will not raise a white flag and will leave preserving their military honor. After Borodino, Kutuzov left Moscow, yet he won [reference to battle during Napoleonic War of 1812]. Israeli aggression is continuing, Beirut is just one stage, not the conclusion. Tel Aviv considers the conclusion to be the departure of the Palestinians, their dispersion in the Diaspora, something like the exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt. All things considered, it appears that Israel does not intend to leave Lebanon in the near future. The American newspaper Washington POST has reported the private statements of Israeli officials about the intention to leave forces in Lebanon indefinitely. The aggression continues.

PDRY VISIT BY SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ENDS

LD131800 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1239 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Aden, 13 Aug (TASS) -- The visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Midkhat Shakirov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has ended.

The delegation was received by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and prime minister of the PDRY. Friendly meetings and conversations also took place with 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir and 'Ali Antar, members of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and members of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium.

During the meetings and conversations, exchanges of views took place on questions relating to Israel's aggression in Lebanon. The USSR Supreme Soviet representatives informed the PDRY side of the Soviet Union's stance set out in the replies by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to questions posed by PRAVDA, in his messages to the President of the United States of America, and the statements of the Soviet Government.

The PDRY side highly assessed the Soviet Union's principled line and practical steps to curb Israeli aggression, and its many-sided assistance and support to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

In a joint statement for the press, the Soviet and PDRY parliamentarians resolutely condemned Israel's barbaric aggression in Lebanon.

They consider the bloodshed in Lebanon to be the direct result of a policy of separate deals and of Israeli-American "strategic cooperation." By giving military aid and political support to Israel, Washington is adopting the role of direct participant in Israel's criminal acts.

The statement contains the demand for an immediate end to Israeli aggression in Lebanon. It is essential, the document says, that Israel should fulfill the UN Security Council resolutions on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. It was stressed that cohesion and unity of action by the Arab countries in organizing the repelling of Israeli aggression is important and necessary.

The Soviet and PDRY parliamentarians declared themselves firmly in favor of preserving the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and of guaranteeing the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own state.

The sides noted that the events now taking place again place in sharp relief the question of the need for a cardinal solution to the Near East problem as a whole. The sides are convinced that the only real and sensible way to achieve a just and universal Near East settlement is the way of honest collective efforts by all the interested parties, including the PLO as the only legal representative of the Palestinian people. The attainment of this aim would be fostered by implementing the Soviet Union's proposal to convene an international conference on the Near East.

The Soviet and PDRY parliamentarians expressed their confidence that the visit by the Soviet parliamentary delegation to the PDRY would serve the cause of strengthening relations of true friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, and the further development of friendly links between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the PDRY's Supreme People's Council.

DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS IN MOROCCO ON MIDEAST

Meeting With Prime Minister

LD140938 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Rabat August 14 TASS -- Prime Minister Bouabid of Morocco received a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, now on a working visit here. The delegation includes vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, B. Sarkisov, and a member of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Deputy V. Kudryavtsev.

During the meeting the sides discussed international problems, specifically the dangerous development of the current situation that has taken shape in the Middle East as a result of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine. The sides underlined the significance and the vital need of strengthening unity and cohesion of Arab countries so as to counter the Zionist aggression effectively. The Moroccan side stated its support for the earlier Soviet proposal for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with a view to solving the problems of that region through collective effort all the sides concerned.

The prime minister of Morocco highly praised the Soviet Union's unswerving support for the just struggle of Arab peoples to defend their legitimate rights and its efforts to establish an enduring peace in the Mid-Eastern region.

Maati Bouabid stressed that relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between Morocco and the Soviet Union were developing successfully and came out in favor of their further strengthening in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Received by Moroccan Officials

LD151211 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Rabat August 15 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet consisting of B.Ye. Sarkisov, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Deputy V.L. Kudryavtsev, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, have ended their working visit to morocco.

The delegates were received by Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid and had a meeting with Dey Ould Sidi Baba, chairman of the Chamber of Representatives (parliament).

The sides attached particular attention to the explosive situation in the Middle East as a result of the barbarous aggression of Israel against Lebanon and the Palestinian people and the actions fo Israel's backers. The Soviet and Moroccan parliamentarians strongly denounced the genocide perpetrated by the Israel Army in Lebanon and demanded an immediate end to the Zionist aggression, and also spoke in favour of the preservation of the national independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon. They stressed the need of ensuring the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish an independent national state.

The Soviet and Moroccan parliamentarians advocated and extension of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Chamber of Representatives of Morocco, contributing to the promotion of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries for the benefit of their peoples.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet also had talks with Abdelwahad Belkezizi, minister of information, youth and sport, Mahjoubi Aherdan, minister of state for cooperation, Abdelhaz Tazi, secretary of state for foreign affairs and other Moroccan officials.

PRAVDA SUMS UP KEBIN DELEGATION VISIT TO JORDAN

PM161005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit to Jordan"]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet consisting of I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and B.I. Stukalin, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was in Jordan on a friendly visit from 6-9 August at the invitation of the National Assembly of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The delegation was received by King Husayn of Jordan and Crown Prince Hasan. Meetings and talks took place with Prime Minister M. Badran; B. at-Talhuni, president of the Jordanian Senate, and members of the Senate; S. Arar, chairman of the National Consultative Council; Foreign Minster M. al-Qasim; and H. Ibrahim, minister for occupied territories.

In the course of the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, there was a detailed exchange of opinions on the aggravated situation in the Near East resulting from the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, on certain topical international problems and also on questions of Soviet-Jordanian relations.

The Jordanian side gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's consistent policy line in the Near East, L.I. Brezhnev's messages to the U. S. President, his answers to PRAVDA's questions and other Soviet documents.

Expressing serious concern at the crisis situation in Lebanon, the two sides resolutely condemned the brazen Israeli aggression, the occupation of Lebanese lands and the brigandage and atrocities being perpetrated by the aggressor.

The bloodshed taking place in Lebanon is a direct consequence of the Camp David policy of separate deals, which has caused a split in Arab ranks. Israel has carried out these actions with the approval and assistance of the United States, which gives it all-round support and military aid.

The representatives of the Soviet Union and Jordan demanded an immediate end to Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the country's territory on the basis of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions and the preservation of Lebanon's territorial integrity and its independence and sovereignty.

The conviction was expressed of the need to rally the Arabs to rebuff the plans of Zionism and imperialism in the Near East.

The Soviet and Jordanian parliamentarians noted that it is necessary to bring the matter of a Near East settlement as quickly as possible back onto the path of collective efforts by all interested parties, including, naturally, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine -- the PLO. It is from this viewpoint that the Soviet Union's proposal on convening a special international conference on the Near East under UN auspices in order to achieve an all-embracing settlement in the region retains its value.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and between the two countries' parliaments, and reaffirmed their desire for further development in the interests of their peoples and countries.

The Soviet delegation conveyed an invitation from the USSR Supreme Soviet to the chairman of the Jordanian Senate to visit the Soviet Union as head of a parliamentary delegation for an official friendly visit. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date for the visit will be agreed upon later.

EGYPTIAN SUPPORT FOR U.S.; ARAB LEAGUE STANCE

LD132250 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] I would like to draw your attention today to one aspect of the Egyptian attitude to the Lebanese tragedy. I refer to Cairo's official insistence on persuading the Arabs that it is possible to persuade the United States to change its stance as a partner to the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Arabs in general.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali claims Egypt constantly urges the United States to turn to the Arabs. How? Merely (?through words); merely by affirming that it is not in the United States' interest to pursue a policy solely in support of Israel. The Egyptian foreign minister has taken it upon himself to say -- despite the facts, of course -- that an Arab boycott of the United States would not be effective. In other words, Kamal Hasan 'Ali is opposed to Arab sanctions against the United States for its total and unlimited support for the Zionist enemy in all its criminal acts and intentions.

The Lebanese tragedy is (?in its second month). Throughout this period the Egyptian administration has (?been appealing) to Washington to crack down on Israel and make it stop the atrocities in Lebanon. The Egyptian president went as far as to say that unless Israeli atrocities stopped, Egyptian-American relations would suffer. What was the result? Washington regrets the criminal Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Indeed, Washington pays lip service and condemns the savage bloodbath in this Arab country. In fact, the Reagan administration is becoming more openly and on a larger scale associated with the war of extermination being waged against the Palestinians and the Lebanese people. Is it not clear that the tactic of persuading Washington to change its wholly supportive policy of Israel is in vain? Such tactics turn into direct involvement in the criminal aggression in Lebanon.

There is nothing surprising about this. The present Egyptian administration, in spite of its vocal protests and its condemnation of the aggression in Lebanon, continues to develop its relations with the United States and to maintain peace with Israel. That is why Cairo uses its tactics of persuasion; but the matter does not stop there.

With the help of its Arab allies, Cairo seeks to enlarge the circle of those who use these tactics, thereby hoping to come out of its isolation. It is significant that the Sudan has asked the Arab League to reconsider the decision to (?suspend) Egypt from league membership. Oman's Sultan Qabus, whom President Mubarak visited this week, supports the Sudan. Many observers believe that compliance with the Sudanese request to the Arab League can only lead to more divisions within the league, and consequently make it more difficult to organize joint resistance to Israeli aggression against Lebanon and against all the Arabs. This in turn, as the Tunisian news agency rightly said, will help execute the American-Israeli plan to obliterate the Palestinian and Lebanese people, and to liquidate the PLO. I must add that that is what is happening today.

U.S. INFORMED BEFOREHAND OF ISRAELI PLANS

LD142026 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Washington 14 August TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyuty reports: The United States was completely informed of Israel's preparations for the criminal invasion of Lebanon and blessed the occupiers to the bloody aggression. This is confirmed by a statement made today by Israel's Defense Minister Sharon. In an interview to the U.S. television, the ringleader of Tel Aviv military stated outright that ten days before the beginning of the invasion he met in Washington with U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and the then U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. He told them: "The situation sets in when we must act." Going by the words of the Israeli defence minister official Washington have a green light for the implementation of the cruel intentions of the occupiers.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON SITUATION

UN Observers Refused

LD140524 Moscow TASS in English 0450 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 14 TASS -- Israel refuses to comply with the U.N. Security Council resolution demanding that it should not prevent the placing of U.N. observers in the area of Beirut. The resolution, which was adopted by the Security Council on August 12, provides for control by the U.N. personnel of the ceasefire agreement, which is systematically violated by the Israeli troops.

The U.N. secretary general has issued a report on the refuse of implementation of that Security Council resolution, from which it follows that Tel Aviv intends as before to block any attempts at effectively observing the ceasefire. Presently there are only ten U.N. observers, who stayed there before the Israeli armed invasion. Israel is opposing an increase in the number of observers as was planned in keeping with the decisions of the Security Council.

At the same time both the Government of Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization have informed the U.N. secretary general about their readiness to comply with that resolution of the U.N. Security Council.

Israeli Intentions Questioned

LD140534 Moscow TASS in English 0515 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus August 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Ratmir Orestov reports:

A tense lull set in after many days of incessant bombing and shelling in the Lebanese capital yesterday. A ceasefire agreement has been reached for the eleventh time. But it is believed in Lebanon's political circles that this is only a new tactical device on the part of Israel, an attempt to deceive world public opinion and prepare for new bandit actions against Beirut.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said on Friday that American emissary Philip Habib had at his disposal all the component parts of an agreement on a peaceful settlement of the problem of Beirut and withdrawal of Palestinian fighting men from Lebanon. The implementation of the plan could be started at once, if Israel displayed at least the slightest wish to achieve peace through negotiations. But the terms put forward by Tel Aviv along with the intensification of hostilities are evidence of its intention to reduce to nought the political efforts and achieve its aims through military methods, Shafiq al-Wazzan stressed.

At the same time the Israeli mass media do not even try to conceal the scale of the barbaric actions by the occupiers in the capital of Lebanon. The shelling on Thursday, the Israeli radio said, was the most intensive since the start of the siege of west Beirut. Over that day alone more than 220 thousand bombs, shells and rockets were dropped on that city and turned apartment blocks into a curtain of fire. Nevertheless, the report says, all attempts by the Israeli troops to advance in the areas of the sea port, National Museum and racecourse have proved to be unsuccessful.

The defenders of Beirut met the enemy with a heavy barrage in all three directions and checked its advance. In fierce fighting 15 Israeli tanks and several personnel armoured carriers were destroyed, more than 20 men and officers were killed and injured.

TASS Roundup

LD141554 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 14 TASS -- The Zionist top leadership of Israel continues to oppose stubbornly the political solution of the Lebanese problem. Like before, Tel Aviv would not let United Nations observers who are to monitor the compliance with the ceasefure agreement to the Beirut area. The Government of Israel objects to the deployment of the international disengagement force in Beirut and its environs before Palestinian units are withdrawn from the Lebanese capital and is opposed to the arrival of French troops to Lebanon.

At the talks conducted through Washington's envoy Habib, Israel comes up with ever new conditions and reservations, clearly with the approval of their overseas patrons. Israel, specifically, insists that all Palestinians who took up residence there after 1948 leave Beirut, that Israel be given a list of names of all Palestinian fighters to be evacuated from Beirut with the precise indication of the countries where they are heading. Tel Aviv also demands that Syrian troops belonging to the inter-Arab force be withdrawn from Beirut. Delaying the solution of the issue on which the life of hundreds of thousands of residents of Beirut depends, the Israeli command also demands that Palestinians and Lebanese before the evacuation of Palestinian units begins hand over to Israeli representatives the bodies of the killed Israeli soldiers which are simply impossible to find in the present conditions.

At yesterday's meeting between President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan of Lebanon with Morris Draper, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, the head of the Lebanese Government said that U.S. envoy Habib had all the ingredients of an agreement on a peaceful solution of the Beirut problem and the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters from Lebanon.

The implementation of the drafted plan could have started immediately if Israel had shown at least a minimum of desire to achieve peace through negotiations. However, the terms set by Tel Aviv alongside stepped-up combat operations, Shafiq al-Wazzan stressed, demonstrated its intention to disrupt political efforts and to gain its aims by military means.

In the meantime the Israeli troops, following the Nazi tactics of strangling surrounded cities, continue to deprive the population of the Lebanese capital of water, foodstuffs and medicines. All this comes as a blatant violation of the resolution of the United Nations Security Council which demands an immediate end to the blockade of the city. Therefore, despite a cease-fire the situation in west Beirut remains very grave. Hospitals are so overcrowded that only gravely wounded people are admitted. There is a shortage of doctors and medicines. The available medical personnel is not in a position to give aid to all the victims of the latest Israeli bombings and shellings.

Using a temporary lull in Beirut rescue teams are digging wounded and killed people from under the debris of residential houses. According to radio Beirut, 70 bodies were discovered under the rubble of one building in the Burj al-Barajinah Palestinian refugee camp, while scores of corpses were still buried under concrete blocks.

Israel is re-grouping its forces in Lebanon. Lately three Israeli armor divisions were brought to the area of the Al-Biqa' Valley, the site of periodic artillery duels between Israeli and Syrian troops.

Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat sent a message to United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The message says that Israel on purpose puts obstacles to the evacuation of Palestinian units from Beirut. Yasir 'Arafat points out that the PLO proclaimed many times its intention to take this step in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations Security Council, but constant bombings and shelling create serious difficulties for the evacuation of the Palestinians from Beirut.

Yasir 'Arafat urged the United Nations secretary general to take measures toward the immediate deployment of U.N. observers in Beirut and its suburbs. The message of the PLO leader said that in this crisis situation the presence of the international disengagement force and U.N. observers is vitally necessary for the establishment of peace and tranquillity in Beirut.

President of the United States Reagan came out as a direct advocate of the Israeli aggressors, justifying their barbarous actions against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Speaking at a press conference he was accusing the Palestinians without any proof of violating the ceasefire and was justifying the brigandage of the Israeli military. Reagan was actually denying that Israel is the aggressor in Lebanon. The U.S. President stressed that these events will not affect the state of the U.S.-Israel relations.

Lebanon's Minister of Tourism Hamadah accused Washington's emissary Habib of conducting the policy of procrastinations and of dragging out the talks on the settlement of the Lebanese crisis. The aim of this policy by the USA, the minister said, is to give Israel time for complete destruction of west Beirut. We got nothing from Habib but death and devastation, he said.

Tunis, August 14 TASS -- The United States bears a special responsibility for the bloodbath in Lebanon, as a result of which the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine became victims of Israeli genocide, said General Secretary of the League of Arab States Chedli Klibi.

The barbarous bombings and shelling of Beirut's residential areas, destruction of houses under whose debris hundreds of innocent victims are buried, attest to Tel Aviv's intention to continue the bloodshed, to its disregard of the will of the international community, of international law, he said.

New York, August 14 TASS -- Israeli interventionists that invaded Lebanon are copying Nazi criminals. Their actions result in razing towns and villages to the ground, barbarous bombings and shelling of the Lebanese capital, brutal extermination of peaceful Lebanese population and Palestinian refugees.

An ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent who visited Lebanese districts occupied by the Israeli forces reports about the tragic fate of tens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians who are being terrorised by the aggressors.

Sidon, the central town of south Lebanon was half destroyed by the Israeli forces during the storming on June 7-9. Thousands of people -- Lebanese and Palestinians -- were buried alive under the debris of houses and office buildings. They became the target of most up-to-date weapons used by the Israeli military in Lebanon. About 100 thousand people in the area of Sidon became homeless. Their lot is shared by 50 thousand Palestinians. They are mainly women, children and old people, since the entire adult male population of the town was sent by the aggressors to concentration camps.

Report From West Beirut

LD151828 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast; Leonid Rassadin report from west Beirut]

[Text] They no longer ask you in Beirut whether you live in a safe place. There are no longer any safe places here, and that includes the central sector of the city. You are more likely to be asked: Where did you spend the night? In a cellar? Yes, indeed, come nightfall the population of west Beirut descends into the cellars or air raid shelters. The aggressor is firing indiscriminately into besieged west Beirut, including its central sector, the Al-Hamra' area. Palestinian refugee camps on the outskirts of Beirut -- at Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra and Shatila -- have been wiped off the face of the earth. In tightening the blockade the aggressor is now trying literally to drive civilians into the central areas of the city. This is being done in order to annihilate thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians with one massive strike.

The streets of Beirut, including areas where houses are still intact, have been turned into an enormous garbage dump. The smell is unbearable, everywhere. There is nowhere to take the rubbish. Indeed, how could it be done? Trucks are at a standstill because of the acute gasoline shortage. In other words, the local people are living with the constant fear of an epidemic. Provisions are not being brought into the blockaded city, either. In order to get a little bread one must stand in line for many hours under the scorching sun.

One other thing: In shelling west Beirut the Israeli aggressors are trying to silence the Lebanese press. How else can you explain the fire aimed against the building housing the offices of the influential Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR? The newspaper's printing shop and editorial rooms were completely destroyed as a result. The world must learn the truth about the bloody U.S.-Israeli agression in Lebanon.

Further Attacks Planned

LD160454 Moscow TASS in English 0434 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 16 TASS -- According to information available to the U.S., Israel is not going to end its aggression in Lebanon but is planning fresh attacks in the north and east of the country. The T.V. company NBC has learned that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has informed President Reagan of such a "possibility". Israel plans fresh attacks at Palestian refugee camps in the area of the city of Tripoli in north Lebanon, and also at the Syrian troops deployed in the Al-Biqa' Valley in the east of the country at the request of the Lebanese Government.

Israel has already sent an armour column to the north of Beirut, according to NBC, and it can either surround Tripoli or strike at Syrian troops in the Al-Biqa's Valley. Having started its advance to the north, the Israeli Army has thus demonstrated that it is not going to withdraw from Lebanon in the near future, NBC stresses.

'Annihilation' of PLO Sought

LD161038 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 16 TASS -- The armed operations of Israel against the joint forces of the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces in west Beirut, stepped up during the past few days, show that the Begin government has decided to back Defence Minister General Sharon who, as was reported, suggested the other day that the military core of the Palestinian resistance movement be physically annihilated. This is indicated, in particular, by the massing of tank and motorized units by the Israeli military command along the possible routes of the Palestinian fighters' withdrawal.

It is generally believed here that the Israeli demands for the deployment of a disengagement force in Beirut at the last stage of the Palestinians' evacuation rather than at the beginning of the process are aimed to secure conditions for routing the virtually disarmed Palestinians on the move. According to the American-Israeli plan, before evacuation the Palestinians should leave all their heavy arms to the Lebanese Army and withdraw carrying only light firearms.

In this way the method of provocation and blackmail, used by the aggressors daily to obliterate the civilian population, is now planned by the Israeli Army for the physical annihilation of the military core of the Palestinian resistance movement to the largest possible extent. This reason also explains Israel's refusal to allow the deployment of U.N. observers in west Beirut, as has been called for by a UN Security Council's resolution. The purpose of the American-Israeli plan is to drive the disarmed Palestinians into an Israeli military trap and to kill them all.

The Lebanese political community is increasingly worried by the threat of Israeli attacks in the north and east of Lebanon after the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters from Beirut. The Israeli aggressors can launch armed operations against the Palestinians staying in the north of Lebanon, in the city of Tripoli, and against the Syrian troops in the Al-Biqa' Valley. Israel has already sent a large armoured column to northwards of Beirut, thus demonstrating that it is not going to pull out of Lebanon in the immediate future.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has pointed out that the existing explosive situation in the Middle East can lead to the further escalation of the armed conflict because of the aggressive expansionistic policy of Israel and the comprehensive support given to this policy by Washington.

Yousef Awad, a surgeon at a Beirut hospital, has confirmed that the Israelis tested in west Beirut a new, barbarous weapon intended to destroy human life, the suction bomb. Such bombs were dropped by Israelis on several densely populations sections of the city. People exposed to the explosion are in a critical condition, the surgeon said. They do not have external wounds but the explosion has gravely affected the lungs and circulatory system of the human organism.

PLO Decision To Withdraw

LD161023 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 16 TASS -- The leadership of the Palestinian revolution have decided to withdraw all their armed formations from west Beirut in order to prevent the ultimate destruction of that part of the Lebanese capital by the Israeli barbarians and to preclude the annihilation of the civilian population of Beirut, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has stated here.

The Palestinian leader has also stressed that the Lebanese capital has for a long time been the Palestinians' haven and has given them what no other city could.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA Review

PM131055 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by A. Madyarov: "Not a Victorious 'Blitzkrieg' but a Bloody Impasse"]

[Text] "Know What To Say in Reply to Questions About the War in Lebanon" -- a brochure with this title is handed out now to every Israeli tourist going abroad. The Israeli Foreign Ministry Information Department where this highly promising idea was born has evidently decided to turn 250,000 tourists (the same number as the brochure's first print run) into "nonstaff diplomats." They will be diplomats who are to reply "intelligently" to ubiquitous questions which are provocative from Tel Aviv's viewpoint like "how many civilians have been killed in Lebanon? or "why has Israel attacked Lebanon?" and so forth.

So while the 100,000-strong Israeli Army is waging a war of extermination in Lebanon, another army, 250,000-strong, will wage a propaganda war throughout the world, and this latter war is supposed to justify the former. In the venture involving the brochure -- that guideline in the labyrinth of lies -- what is striking is the cynicism with which its authors set about justifying what cannot be justified in terms of universal human morality. In publishing this "liar's pocket guide" the Zionist propagandists were not original -- they merely developed the "theoretical heritage" of Goebbels who once proclaimed: "The more monstrous a lie, the more closely it resembles the truth."

However, the Zionists' design has no chance of succeeding. What the Israeli Army is perpetrating in Lebanon is one of the greatest crimes of the 20th century, and it cannot be concealed or distorted!

For 2 months now the Israeli Army has been committing atrocities in Lebanon, laying siege to west Beirut which is defended by 9,000 Palestinian and Lebanese fighters. Bombardments of unprecedented ferocity have been continuing for 9 weeks now. The Zionist murderers halt the carnage only to bring in ammunition and announce the latest ultimatum to the defenders. After that the tremendous waves of artillery shelling again descend on the densely populated districts of west Beirut where there are over 0.5 million civilians in an area of 20 square kilometers. Here the Israeli pilots frequently use special missiles which, going right through an apartment block, explode in the basement causing the entire building to collapse. Thus 80 dead and 140 wounded were brought out of the ruins of one apartment block on the Ar-Rawshah embankment destroyed by a missile of this sort.

To exterminate as many people as possible, the Zionists are making extensive use of anti-personnel bombs and shells. Many are filled with small ballbearings with a plastic rubber coating. When a ballbearing of this kind enters a human body at enormous speed and moves randomly in it, it destroys tissue and bone on its way. It may enter an arm and come out through a leg.... That is why the majority of those wounded by this barbaric weapon die. Often antipersonnel bombs and shells have a delayed action. They begin to detonate only when people taking advantage of the latest respite go out onto the street to store food and water. The Zionist barbarians are using phosphorus bombs and shells everywhere which, with a combustion temperature of 3,600 degrees, burn everything living and dead around them, including concrete and iron....

Not content with that, the Israeli Army has completely cut off electricity and water supplies to the besieged part of the city since the end of July. Fuel, flour and medical supplies are not allowed. "We are being given a choice," Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan said mournfully. "Dying from the bombs and shells or from hunger and thirst." In these hot August days the water shortage is causing people real suffering. True, there are artesian wells, but underground water sources, the specialists have concluded, are highly polluted and therefore the danger of typhoid and cholera epidemics is great. In addition, enormous rat-infested piles of garbage and refuse have accumulated on the streets.

The lack of electricity threatens to paralyze almost completely the work of the military and civilian hospitals, the majority of which have already suffered severely from the recent bomb attacks. The serum now so necessary is spoiling in the refrigerators which are out of commission. It is impossible to operate after dark. The few hospitals with their own generators have only enough fuel for a few days.

Tightening the noose of the blockade and constantly stepping up the bombardments, the Zionists are seeking not the withdrawal of the Palestinian detachments and PLO leadership from the city, as Tel Aviv says, but the total destruction of the PLO. Israeli Premier Begin and war minister [as published] Sharon, the main initiators and leaders of the aggression in Lebanon, do not conceal their irritation. Almost 2 months after the start of the invasion their main aim -- the total rout of the PLO -- has still not been achieved. Nervousness is increasing in Tel Aviv's corridors of power: Time is working against the aggressor.

For the present Israeli leaders as, indeed, for the previous ones, the PLO is the main obstacle preventing the perpetuation of the occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The 1.5 million Palestinian Arabs living on these lands, seized by Israel in 1967, like the 2.5 million driven from their homeland as a result of Israeli acts of aggression, fully support the PLO, regarding it as the force which heads their struggle for liberation and the creation of their own independent state.

In planning the aggression Tel Aviv intended to "behead" the Palestine resistance movement with one quick blow and then hoped to bury the Palestinian problem as a whole. The thunder of the Israeli guns was to sound the death knell for the PLO and an independent Palestinian state. But it was also supposed to intimidate other Arabs, primarily the Syrians and Jordanians, to whom the Zionists would like to show what will happen if they do not sign separate peace treaties with Israel recognizing all its territorial seizures. As for the Arab world as a whole, the rumble of the war in Lebanon was to be for it the overture to the second act of Camp David during which it proposed to establish undivided U.S.-Israeli rule in the Near East.

However, from the very first the action failed to develop exactly as planned by the scenario written in the peaceful out-of-town residence of U.S. presidents -- Camp David. In the first hours of the invasion the enormous Israeli Army came up against fierce resistance from the Palestinian fighters in the southern regions of Lebanon. The Israeli commandos were able to capture Beaufort Castle or to be more precise what remained of it only by using nerve gas. Toxic substances were also widely used during the storming of the reinforcements near Ad-Damur. The Palestinian camp on the outskirts of Sidon held out for almost 2 weeks. The interventionists were able to enter it only after it had been literally plowed by the Israeli aircraft and artillery. The Israeli Army suffered heavy losses. Unable to take Beirut at a rush, it stopped and began a siege. Conceived as a "blitzkrieg" lasting 3-5 days, the war has assumed a protracted nature, and that was what Tel Aviv feared most of all.

Having laid siege to west Beirut, Begin and Sharon were themselves caught in a trap. The longer the siege lasts, the stronger the dissatisfaction in Israel where they have not grown accustomed to wars of "attrition" leading to great losses among the Israeli soldiers and enormous expenditure. The more barbaric the actions perpetrated by the Israeli Army to speed up the fall of the city, the more people in the world are equating Zionism and fascism. In brief, Tel Aviv and Washington have set about implementing what cannot be implemented.

West Beirut can be seized by inundating it with blood, but the PLO cannot be destroyed since to do that it would be necessary to exterminate the 4 million-strong Arab people of Palestine, and the Zionists are unable to do that. Even with full U.S. support, peace in the Near East cannot be built on violence. Recent events have shown that such a peace would be disrupted by even fierce wars. "The Israeli military's crimes" it was noted at Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with Czechoslovak President G. Husak, "have led to the point where new seeds of hatred and hostility have been sown in the Near East. The gulf between Israel and its Arab neighbors has deepened. There is not and cannot be a Near East settlement on the paths of Israel's annexation of Arab territories and the destructive war against the Palestinian people, separate deals and machinations."

Just and lasting peace in the Near East will prevail only when, in accordance with their lawful right, the Arab people of Palestine acquire their own independent state and when the rights and interests of all peoples of this region are respected. Meanwhile, the priority task is to halt Israel's inhumane aggression in Lebanon.

SOVIET-IRANIAN COOPERATION, RELATIONS DISCUSSED

Radio Series Announced

GF131310 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] We wish to draw our dear listeners' attention to an announcement:

Dear listeners, as you know, Radio Moscow not only endeavors to acquaint our listeners with the life of the Soviet people; it also attempts to familiarize them with various developments in the world and the situation in foreign countries through the eyes of the Soviet Union. We do not conceal the fact that we are not indifferent to the opinion the people in neighboring Iran hold about the Soviet Union and whether this opinion is correct or not.

Unfortunately, we are witnesses to the fact that in certain Iranian circles there is a tendency to portray our country and its policies, especially Soviet policies vis-a-vis Iran, in a manner which is opposed to reality. Often it is difficult for us to understand the reason for this tendency -- ignorance or lack of interest in comprehending reality -- or whether this is due to certain other reasons.

It is obvious to all that the existence of friendly bilateral ties between Iran and the Soviet Union is extremely advantageous and mutually benefical. These realtions grew on the basis of understanding. But in order to create greater reciprocal understanding, it is imperative to become better acquainted and to comprehend each other's motives.

In order to fulfill repeated requests by our Iranian listeners, we therefore intend to begin a new series of talks next Thursday, 19 August. In these talks issues of Soviet policies will be discussed that have been frequently and intentionally distorted and (?misinterpreted). Certain Iranian circles including the [word indistinct] of the Iranians are trying to deduce wrong ideas and to convey false impressions to the Iranians.

Talks on Transportation

GF141455 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] Dear listeners, talks between the Soviet Union and Iran on matters related to commercial transportation will commence on 11 August. Transportation is a field that can contribute toward the strengthening of relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

"Following the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran, the importance of a Soviet transit highway for Iran increased considerably. It will be recalled that U.S. imperialism, which is endeavoring to threaten Iran, has been trying (?to seal off) the traditional transit routes connecting Iran's Persian Gulf with the external world. Western (?monopolist) companies are threatening the Iranian Government. However, the imperialists, regardless of their (?threats), have been unable to force Iran to kneel. This is because the Soviet Union is working for the development of its neighbor, Iran. The Soviet Union has placed its highways at the disposal of Iran. Soviet and Iranian organizations are cooperating in the field of transportation.

The meeting between the Soviet Union and Iranian delegations will discuss furthering cooperation between the two countries in the field of commerical transportation. "Also to be discussed is the question of (?laying a railway to link the Soviet Union with Iran) from the vicinity of Mashhad. This will provide the Islamic Republic of Iran with the opportunity to have access to the Soviet railway network, which in turn will make it possible for that country to establish links with the Far East and the Southeast Asian countries."

Another issue to be discussed at the talks will be the question of transporting Iranian products by sea. In view of this, Iran intends to have large cargo ships operating in the (?Caspian) Sea. It is worthy to mention that as in the case of all the other fields, cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran in the field of transportation is conducted on the basis of equality of rights and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet Union is endeavoring to help Iran resolve its economic problems. Naturally, this cooperation in conducive to the social and economic life of the Soviet Union's southern neighbor. "The Soviet Union is prepared to develop its cooperation with Iran in every field in the future. This stand of our country was clearly reflected in the 26th CPSU Congress. The following is what Leonid Brezhnev said on the matter while addressing the 26th CPSU Congress: The people of Iran have chosen to move in the direction of freedom and progress. We sincerely wish good fortune to them. We are prepared to develop auspicious relations with Iran on the basis of equality of rights and [words indistinct]."

U.S. imperialism, its allies, the Chinese hegemonists and a number of individuals in Iran have been displeased with the developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran. "Nevertheless, regardless of the resistance of internal and external forces, the neighborly cooperation between our countries is steadily developing. This serves the interests of the peoples of the two countries."

Thermal Powerplant

GF141350 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, on the 12th of August 1982 an important event took place in the expansion of economic ties between Iran and the Soviet Union. The first 315-megawatt unit of the huge thermal powerplant resumed operation with the technical assistance of Soviet advisers. This project is being constructed near Ahvaz by a Soviet firm.

The thermal powerplant near Ramin will be one of the largest power stations in Iran. The contract for the construction of this power station has been awarded to the Soviet foreign trade organization, Tekhnopromeksport. As you know, the first thermal powerplant at Ramin went into operation in September 1959 and produced about 2 billion kilowatts of electricity until September 1980. But because of the beginning of the war with Iraq, the functioning of this power unit was suspended and construction work was halted. When the conditions in the vicinity of this powerplant returned to normal, the construction was resumed. As a result of the combined efforts of the Iranian and Soviet experts, the first unit of the power station began production on the 12th of August. This is extremely necessary for the people of Iran at present.

In these circumstances, a few thousand Iranians are working in the construction and production departments of the powerplant and thus earn their livelihood.

Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the power industry field will help Iran in solving its power problem, which is an important and complicated problem. Similarly, it will assist in meeting the needs of the people of Iran regarding electricity. Therefore, with the resumption of work of the first thermal powerplant at Ramin, we share in the happiness of the people of Iran who are our neighbors.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS WITH ANGOLAN OFFICIALS

PM161035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Luanda, 10 Aug -- A CPSU delegation headed by Yu.N. Khristoradnov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Gorkovskiy CPSU Obkom, which is in Angola at the invitation of the Movement for the Popular Liberation of Angola -- Labor Party [MPLA-PT], was received today by Evaristo Dominges, member of the MPLA-PT Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the MPLA-PT Central Committee and commissar of Luanda Province, and by Bernardo de Sousa, member of the MPLA-PT Central Committee and First Secretary of the Angolan National Assembly.

In the course of meetings and talks with Angolan leaders, there was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of questions.

The sides drew attention to the danger inherent in the excerbation of the international situation caused by the aggressive actions of the most reactionary imperialist circles. The Angolan leaders condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the policy of genocide being practiced by the Zionists against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

SOMALI CRISIS, U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' EXAMINED

LD151820 Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] President Siad Barre of Somalia, in an interview for the West German newspaper BILD, has again accused Ethiopia, Cuba and South Yemen of staging aggression against Somalia. The Soviet Union, he claimed, patronized these countries. Georgiy Tanov comments:

The emergence of this interview in the pages of the West German newspaper BILD gives it a peculiar coloring. Very few political figures would find it fit to deal with this publication whose reactionary nature is unprecedented not only in West Germany but in the entire Western Europe. However, each person is free to choose associates for himself. Five years ago the Somali regime unilaterally canceled its friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union, viewing it as an obstacle to unleashing aggression against Ethiopia. Since then the attacks of General Barre and his ministers on the Soviet Union, Ethiopia and Cuba have become habitual and quite favored in Mogadishu. These attacks are neither well-reasoned nor varying. The Mogadishu regime resorts to its anti-Soviet rhetoric for winning favor from Washington and for obtaining United States economic and particularly military aid it needs so much for effectuating its expansionist schemes.

The Mogadishu regime also needs United States aid for suppressing opposition inside the country. This time, however, General Barre thought that the favors of the United States alone were insufficient and resorted to West Germany's most reactionary and unpopular periodical in order to evoke sympathy in Western Europe and to pose the powerful outbreak of anger and discontent among the Somali people for aggression allegedly staged by Ethiopia, Cuba, South Yemen and almost the entire Warsaw Treaty Organization. [as heard]

When antigovernment demonstrations involving urban population, nomads and army units flared up in the north of Somalia early this year, the Barre regime did not say that they had been prompted by Addis Ababa, Moscow or Havana. It simply resorted to widespread repressions and attempted to hush up the events. Now, however, when the opposition movement led by Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia has acquired national proportions, the Mogadishu regime is trying to pose as a victim of aggression. President Barre's irresponsible, to say the least, accusations against Ethiopia, Cuba, South Yemen and the Soviet Union are aimed at distorting the real state of affairs in Somalia, at misleading public opinion and at making the masters of arms arsenals in the United States and in Western Europe cough up more weaponry. But will anti-Soviet, anti-Cuban and anti-Ethiopian slander help President Barre?

The Americans are greatly interested indeed in maintaining at their disposal Somalia's military bases. Besides, Washington is quite experienced in propping up unpopular pro-American regimes. However, African nations have also accumulated a lot of experience in fighting American imperialism. The near future will show how far Washington will dare to get involved in Somalia's internal affairs, but already now it is obvious that United States military support for the Barre regime is fraught with the possibility of turning Somalia's purely domestic crisis into an international one and with a sharp aggravation of tensions in the Horn of Africa.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON NAMIBIA TALKS IN NEW YORK

LD150646 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 15 Aug 82

["Manoeuvres Around Namibia" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 15 TASS -- The talks on a political settlement for Namibia have resumed in New York. The forecasts about their possible outcome that are made by the mass media of the United States and other Western countries are brimming with feigned optimism, PRAVDA writes today. If we are to believe them, the talks are bound to succeed. However, spokesmen for the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African Frontline States actively supporting (SWAPO) in its struggle for the liberation of the country have a different opinion.

Attempts to resolve the problem of Namibia by peaceful means have been made for a long time now, but all of them have failed because of the stubborn unwillingness of South Africa and the imperialist monopolies backing it to renounce their colonial domination of that African country with its mineral wealth, the newspaper points out.

The current round of the talks, held with the mediation of the so-called contact group, which includes the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, hold out little promise as well.

Actual developments, the newspaper goes on to say, give no grounds for optimism, althoug a political settlement for Namibia is overdue and is objectively possible. There is a base represented by the relevant UN resolutions, which constitute a fine balance of the points of view of the more than 150 members of that organization, for achieving such a settlement. However, a settlement on a just basis will only become practicable if the United States and its allies do not pile up artificial obstacles in its way but strictly follow the letter and the spirit of the UN resolutions on Namibian independence and ensure for the United Nations a proper role in the process of settlement, PRAVDA stresses. This is the real way to achieve a peaceful political solution of the Namibian problem. Otherwise the Namibian people, as SWAPO stresses, will have to carry on their liberation struggle, which is winning increasing international support.

TIKHONOV CITES INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

LD141200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Our country is approaching the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with truly majestic achievements to its credit. In 6 decades, the volume of industrial output for the country as a whole has increased by 540 times. That figure is even greater in individual republics: in Belorussia and Kirgizia, for instance, it has increased over 700 times, in Kazakhstan and Moldavia more than 900 times, and in Armenia more than 1,000 times. These figures are quoted by Comrade Tokhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in an article published in the July issue of the journal KOMMUNIST.

The Soviet head of government remarks that the fundamental economic achievements of those years may rightly be said to include the formation of a unified national economic complex. This embraces all aspects of social production, distribution and exchange and, as pointed out by the CPSU Central Committee's resolution concerning the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, it is the material foundation on which the fraternal friendship among the Soviet peoples rests.

The variety and effective development of production and economic relations in the country's national economy is illustrated by these facts: the Moldavian SSR alone obtains output from some 93 industries from the brotherly union republics and sends them output from 72 industries; physical production in Kazakhstan makes use of products from over 96 industries in other republics, while the Kazakh SSR plays a part in the work of 74 industries in the fraternal republics.

In the current 5-year period, Comrade Tikhonov's article goes on, many aspects of the country's economic complex must be given a new look. Progressive structural changes must be made on the basis of above-average development of the industries that embody the latest achievements of science and technology and make for faster growth rates in the productivity of social labor; existing production capacities and industries in the nonproductive sector must be reequipped; obsolete tools and equipment must be replaced by new and more effective ones on a sweeping scale. On that basis, qualitative improvements must be made to working conditions, the proportion of manual, heavy and monotonous work must be sharply reduced and the range of products must be renewed and raised to modern world standards to match the public's increased requirements.

A key phase in the further development of the unified national economic complex and in increasing its efficiency will be the implementation of the Food Program approved by the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Its practical goals are that over the decade, per capita consumption of meat and meat products will rise 1.2-fold, that of vegetable oils 1.5-fold, that of vegetables and cucurbits 1.3-fold to 1.4-fold and that of fruits and berries almost 2-fold. The Soviet peoples' diets will be qualitatively better and closer to scientifically established standards.

The development of the Soviet national economy as a unified complex, the Soviet head of government emphasizes, embraces a protracted period, and although it was basically completed with the construction of mature socialism, the intensification of its organic wholeness continues and will continue. This process in the economic sphere is inseparable from the social, political and cultural development of the Soviet people as a new historical community of people.

NOVIKOV ON IMPROVING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY TASKS

PM131025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Interview with I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, by unnamed PRAVDA correspondent under the rubric "Today Is Construction Worker's Day": "Creators"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Some 13 million people work on the country's construction sites and at construction industry enterprises. On the eve of their professional holiday, a PRAVA correspondent asked I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, to describe how the sector's collectives are fulfilling the year's construction plans and what reserves they must utilize to raise the efficiency and quality of their work.

It makes sense to recall that last year, construction workers commissioned fixed capital worth almost R133 billion in various sectors of the economy. This is more than twice the figure 15 years ago, when many of the present ministries were set up. This growth was made possible thanks to the mighty production, scientific and technical potential and the highly skilled cadres at the sector's disposal. On projects today there are 600,000 large construction machines, hundreds of thousands of trucks and much other equipment with a total value of more than R18 billion. Therefore, whereas previously it took 125 workers to fulfill construction and installation work to the value of R5 million, the figure now is 72.

Tbe better construction workers work, the higher the pace of realizing the USSR Food Program, transforming the Non-Chernozen Zone, improving housing and domestic conditions, developing the productive forces of Siberia and the far east and modernizing existing plans and factories. This is why the return on people's labor on construction sites must constantly grow. In the first half of the year, commissioning of fixed capital increased 7 percent compared with the same period last year. I believe that this was influenced by the implementation of certain measures envisaged by the party and government to improve the economic machinery.

The work of construction and installation organizations is now planned and evaluated in terms of the indicator of commodity production, which prompts them to concentrate their efforts on projects nearing completion. Capital work plans are better balanced with contractors' capacities, the number of projects under simultaneous construction has been reduced, the construction workers' interest in modernizing enterprises has been enhanced, and team financial autonomy is constantly being improved. Thus, in the construction of the Karaganda metallurgical combine's tin shop, many projects and assemblies were contracted out to groups of construction and installation teams, which helped to speed up the work. Comprehensive competition among subcontractors in accordance with the "Workers Relay" principle is gathering momentum.

In short, much is being done to improve the sector's work, but still more remains to be done. We must make fundamental changes in capital construction, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum. This means that we must introduce the principles of the new economic machinery more quickly and comprehensively. In particular, we must supply construction sites through USSR Gossnab organs in accordance with their true needs, enhance client's responsibility for fulfilling their contractual obligations and determine contractors' labor productivity without regard to "outside" labor. It is precisely the comprehensive approach, as shown by the experience of Lithuanian construction workers, that helps us to acheive good national economic end results more quickly.

At the same time, there are considerable reserves in construction and installation organizations that can be taken up right now, without waiting for "directives from above." The sector has 175,000 various facilities for the mechanization of plastering jobs, but frequently they either work at half capacity or just lie in the warehouse.

Clearly, order must be instilled here. Production standards are not always up to scratch either. On many construction sites, materials, structures and equipment are unloaded wherever they happen to be, and then a lot of effort is spent on getting them to the installation zone. Capital work is frequently carried out without planning and technological documentation. Specialists of Orgtekhstroy trusts are obliged to give construction projects more purposeful assistance.

It is necessary to persistently foster in workers, engineers and leaders a taste for innovation, socialist enterprise and the desire to look after the state interests. Special attention should be devoted to disseminating the progressive experience of saving material resources.

The socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation is now spreading in the sector's labor collectives. Its aim is to build plants and factories, villages and cities more quickly at the least expense, to modern technical standards and to successfully fulfill the commissioning program for the second year of the 11th 5-year plan.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER NOTES SECTOR'S PROBLEMS

PM131245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by G. Karavayev, USSR minister of construction: "A Test for Construction Workers"]

[Text] Whatever sector of the national economy you take, whatever facet of human existence you are dealing with, the construction workers' creative labor is everywhere to be seen. It is invested in a multitude of major industrial complexes, thousands of individual factories, plants, laboratories and scientific establishments and millions of dwelling houses furnished with the whole array of social, cultural and consumer service facities necessary to human life and work.

Many labor collectives in the construction production sector have made a good start on the current 5-year plan period. Last year, for example, more than R133 billion worth of fixed capital from all sources of financing were commissioned. In the first 6 months of this year, a further R33 billion of state capital investment were added to it. Major power units, new capacities for the production of steel, cast iron, rolled metal and automobiles, and for oil and gas extraction, and numerous light and food industry enterprises have been commissioned. Just under 2.6 million well-appointed apartments have been built for the Soviet people in the last 18 months. A large volume of construction work has been done in rural areas.

In the first 4 months of the current year, construction workers handed over to their clients large capacities for the generation of electricity, extraction of iron and manganese ore, and production of iron-ore concentrate, rolled ferrous metals, steel pipes, synthetic ammonia, sulfuric acid and chemical fibers and yarn. Subdepartments of our ministry alone handed over 52 capacities of immense value to the national economy, 14 of them ahead of schedule. They include facilities designed to produce 450,000 tons of ammonia at Fergana's "Azot" association, 100,000 tons of boxboard at the Leningradskiy carton plant and 50,000 pipe fittings and gate valves at the Novgorodskiy fittings plant. More than 4.7 million square meters of housing were commissioned -- 4.3 percent more than planned.

The constant concern of the party and the Soviet Government to further improve the standard of architecture in our country is evidenced by the award on the eve of Construction Worker's Day of the USSR Council of Ministers 1982 prizes for the elaboration of the most outstanding designs and the construction of enterprises, buildings and facilities on the basis of these designs. The high standard of designs has enabled construction work to be accelerated and made cheaper and new capacities to be completed earlier.

At the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev described the current 5-year-plan period as a serious test for construction workers. With the increase in capital investment considerably lower than in the previous 5-year plan period, they must substantially increase the amount of fixed capital commissioned. A key task facing construction workers is to constantly strive to ensure the implementation of the package of measures provided for by the well-known resolution on improving the economic machinery. Practical experience convincingly shows that success comes to those collectives in which the leaders of economic and social organizations are implementing this resolution with party-minded principledness and persistence. Construction workers in Moscow, Belorussia, Lithuania, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Bashkiria, and in Leningradskaya, Saratovskaya and a number of other oblasts are taking active steps to concentrate capital investment, manpower and material resources on key projects and those nearing completion. They are making a more determined effort to adopt new management methods, which is beginning to have a positive effect on ensuring speedier commissioning of production capacities and installations and more efficient use of capital investment.

But, as the party teaches, on holidays it is useful to look back and critically assess what has been done and what has not been done. And why? If this yardstick is applied (and it is simply impossible to apply any other), it will be seen that far from everything has been done that one would like. The management machinery is only slowly and halfheartedly being adopted in the construction sector. In many cases, construction workers themselves are to blame for this, but not everything depends on them.

It is, for example, common knowledge that a construction project starts on the drawing board. Existing regulations stipulate that the client must provide the contractor with design estimates for the volume of work to be done in the planned year before 1 July in the year preceding the planned year. But what is the actual situation? We will not go far back, but will examine the situation this year. Economic agreements between the client and the contractor must be concluded within 2 months of the state plan's ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet session. Mid-January was the deadline for this year. But in the case of our ministry, for example, economic agreements covering only 2.5 percent of the annual volume of contract work were in fact concluded by then. The same thing can now also be seen happening on new construction projects other than those run by the USSR Ministry of Construction.

Yes, it would be a completely different matter if the planners worked, as the saying goes, in tandem with the construction workers and the economic incentives for customer service workers were linked to the fulfillment of plans for commodity construction output. It seems to me that in order to ensure that clients show a greater sense of responsibility for the on-schedule commissioning of installations, they must be given a state plan for commodity construction output. Moreoever, their material and moral accountability must be increased. Any economic losses incurred by the contractor through the client's fault should, for example, go on the latter's bill. Moreover, local organs must call him more strictly to account for shortcomings in matters relating to capital construction.

And, finally, the provision of material incentives for a certain category of the climent's employees must be linked to their performance in the fulfillment of capital construction plans: for providing the contractor with design estimates and orders for equipment and special materials, preparing sites for building, providing financing, compiling instrasite title itemized lists, and so on.

For the time being, construction workers are held materially responsible for the customer's shortcomings. Take, for example, the opening of financing. As a rule, the formalities involved are completed late. As a result of this, in the first 6 months of this year, subdepartments of our ministry were regularly receiving R500-600 million worth of working capital less than planned and were becoming insolvent.

Last year, for example, the ministry lost R32.3 million in the form of penalties and fines for the late payment of material suppliers' bills. Here is another example: Of all the national economy production capacities which the ministry failed to commission in 1981, 57 percent were not handed over for client-related reasons.

Contracting organizations' precarious financial situation is also a handicap. Despite switching to a system of planning commodity construction output and charging the client for completed installations and near-complete complexes and units, we have still not managed to improve contractors' technical and economic indicators. For the reasons discussed above and as a result of our own shortcomings, the program of contractual work with regard to commodity construction output was no more than 90 percent fulfilled last year. What is more, the proportion of uncompleted production increased.

I must say a few words about the practice of planning. This year, for example, when the total volume of contract work is 6.4 percent greater than what was actually done last year, many of the ministry's territorial organizations have found themselves overstretched.

The problem of resources being spread to thinly has still not really been solved. The following facts demonstrate this all too clearly: projects are still being incorporated in the plan without any provision for manufacturing equipment and finances; and the ban on incorporating into capital construction plans production capacities for which the technical specifications are not submitted within a specified period is being broken.

Now a word about naterial and technical supply. This is still being done essentially on the basis of the notorious calculation per million rubles of capital investment, without regard for the physical volume of work and the demand determined on the basis of designs and estimates.

This is creating numerous hitches in the supply of materials to construction projects. There are difficulties. Ways of solving them are set out in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and CPSU Central Committee plenum resolutions. We must do whatever is necessary to ensure their fulfillment.

The burden of responsibility on us for the situation in capital construction has been particularly increased since the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum,which ratified the Food Program. Within the next few years, construction workers will have to perform an enormous amount of work to build enterprises for the mineral fertilizers and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex and rebuild many villages. As was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, party, Soviet and economic organs, trade unions and the Komsomol must make a determined effort to change their attitude toward agro-industrial complex projects. They must regard them as the country's top construction projects.

The second year of the 11th 5-year plan incorporates a packed construction program. In the runup to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, construction workers, together with all the country's working people, are directing their efforts toward the successful implementation of the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisons and the further consolidation of our motherland's might.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS STATION IN OPERATION

LD140546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 000 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Summary] Zeravshan television -- A satellite communications station has gone into operation. Those working in the Virgin Lands can now get pictures from Moscow via space. Similar stations are being built in a number of other distant parts of Uzbekistan.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 12-15 AUG REPORTED

LD140716 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12-15 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

12 August

Winter crop sowing has begun in Alma Atinskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Turgayskaya and Uralskaya Oblasts of Kazakhstan. This autumn farms intend to sow winter crops on 2 million hectares. (0000 GMT)

Today 1.5 million tons of grain was delivered to the state by Rostovskaya Oblast. The harvest is nearing its end on the Don. Grain has been threshed over 4/5 of the area; many farms have completed the harvest and are concentrating their efforts on gathering in the grain and delivering it to procurement centers. (0800 GMT)

Kuban grain growers have procured over 2 million tons of grain. Over 1.5 million tons of winter wheat have been sent to elevators and reception points. (1750 GMT)

13 August

In Saratovskaya Oblast grain crops have been harvested on 2 million hectares -- 2/3 of the plan. Rye cutting is under way on the final hectares in the Udmurtskaya ASSR today. Threshing of windrows will be completed in the next few days. This is one of the biggest rye areas in the RSFSR. Shushenskiy Rayon and Krasnoyarskiy Kray were the first in east Siberia to start harvesting. Grain is being delivered to the state. (0400 GMT)

The Tatarskaya ASSR is today reaping grain on the second million hectares. Forty to 50 thousand tons of grain are arriving at the grain reception points daily. A total of 100,000 tons of grain has arrived at reception points from Amurskaya Oblast farms. August rain, normal for the time of year, is holding up the rate of reaping and threshing, but flexible tactics are being adopted. (0600 GMT)

Farmers in Kirovogradskaya Oblast have delivered 130,000 tons of strong and valuable wheat to procurements points -- 5,000 tons more than planned. (1230 GMT)

The northernmost rayons of the Non-Chernozem Zone have begun the harvest, as well as many farms in Siberia and northern Caucasus. Simultaneously, hay is being transported and fertilizer laid, and the soil prepared for winter crops or plowed. Grain and pulses, excluding corn, have been cut on about 49 million hectares, and 80 percent of it was threshed. In Central Asia, mass harvesting of corn is in progress, with many farms threshing 60-70 quintals per hectare. (1800 GMT)

14 August

Farmers in Orenburgskaya Oblast are today conducting threshing of grain on the third million hectares. About half of all grain crops sown have been gathered. The eastern rayons of the oblast have begun the harvest. Farmers in Tambovskaya Oblast have to date put 200,000 tons of grain -- 1/5 of the state plan -- into granaries. Daily rains are interfering with the harvest in the oblast. This is holding up work in the fields and causes extra difficulties. Farmers are generally using the windrow method of harvesting. Cereals have already been laid in windrows on half of the area -- on 600,000 hectares. (0400 GMT)

Lithuanian harvesters have gathered in about half of the grain crop faster than last year despite the late start of the season. In Omskaya Oblast the first 10,000 hectares of grain crops have been harvested. Farms in Altayskiy Kray are sowing the winter crops which will take up 200,000 hectares, which is considerably more than in previous harvests. Harvesting of grain crops has started in Arkhangelskaya Oblast on 100,000 hectares. The first results are encouraging: The barley yield is more than 20 quintals per hectare. (1530 GMT)

A harmonious system of seed preparation is applied on many farms of Belgorodskaya Oblast. The cleaning and drying of seed material is being carried there simultaneously with the harvesting. Material and moral incentives have been set up for the best results. This experience should serve for other areas. Altogther, 28 million tons of seed of summer and winter crops will be necessary for sowing alone. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Ukraine, the Kuban and the Don areas display constant concern for the seed fund. Special brigades have been busy in these areas with the preparation of seed simultaneously with harvesting. But the same cannot be said of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Penzenskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts and of the Tatarskaya Autonomous Republic, where threshing has been carried out on large areas, while the storing of seed has practically not yet begun. (1800 GMT)

15 August

Altayskiy farms have cut 500,000 hectares of grain. The greater part has been threshed. All rayons in the kray have begun harvesting. Almost 600,000 hectares of grain crops have been cut today in Kurskaya Oblast. This is 60 percent of all fields. The area on which threshing of grain has been completed exceeds 400,000 hectares. Farmers are conducting sample threshing on each field to prevent losses. (0600 GMT)

Kharkovskaya Oblast farmers have begun procurement of silage from corn stubble. According to the estimates of specialists, over 4 million tons of fodder will be procured; that is more than last year. (0630 GMT)

In Belorussia, grain and pulse crops have now been gathered in from over half their area. Flax from the new harvest has begun arriving at flax processing plants in Smolenskaya Oblast. This year the oblast's flax growers plan to dispatch 40,000 tons of raw material for processing. (0800 GMT)

The harvest has started in central areas of Krasnoyarskiy Kray. The reaping and threshing of at least 90 percent of the crops must be completed by 20 September, when the period of good weather comes to an end in this part of Siberia. (1000 GMT)

The preparation of the soil for winter crops is being carried out in an organized way in the farms of the Lithuanian SSR, of Omskaya, Permskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya and a number of other oblasts. In all in the country, this work has been carried out on an area of over 21 million hectares. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the country are lagging behind in the preparation of the soil; here 1.5 million hectares less than last year have been tilled. This is also the case in the farms of the Central-Chernozem Zone and of the Ukraine. In Bryanskaya Oblast only 13 percent of the soil has been prepared for winter crops, in Yaroslavskaya Oblast 20 percent and in Ivanovskaya Oblast 27 percent of the area allocated to these crops. The preparation of seeds for sowing is everywhere being carried out in an organized way. Already 849,000 tons of seeds have already been brought into a condition ready for harvesting. Two-thirds of seeds of the first and second class have been made ready for harvesting. The ideal time has arrived for the sowing of winter crops in the northeast rayons of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of these rayons have begun mass sowing of winter crops. They have been sown on an area of over 1.5 million hectares. (1030 GMT)

Farmers of Ulyanovskaya Oblast have begun mass sowing of winter crops. Over 500,000 hectares of land have now been allocated to winter crops. (2300 GMT)

VARIOUS CEREMONIES, SPEECHES MARK **AIR FORCE DAY**

Ustinov Order of Day

LD142100 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 14 Aug 82

["Order of the Day of USSR Defence Minister" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 15 TASS -- USSR Defence Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov issued the order of the day in connection with the USSR Air Force Day which is observed today.

Closely rallied around the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee, the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet airmen, just as the entire Soviet people, strongly support the wise home and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, says the order of the day.

In conditions of the exacerbated international situation, of the provocative actions of the bellicose circles of NATO headed by the United States and of their Beijing accomplices against the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, the airmen, just as the personnel of the army and navy, are in constant combat preparedness, shoulder-to-shoulder with soldiers of the fraternal armies are vigilantly on guard of the great gains of socialism, are ever ready to fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty.

Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov ordered to make the festive fireworks in Moscow, the capitals of the union republics, the hero cities.

Kutakhov Remarks

LD150346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 14 Aug 82

[PRAVDA review]

[Text] Today is USSR Air Force Day. In this edition of the paper is published a conversation with Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force, USSR deputy minister of defense, hero of the USSR and chief marshal of aviation. He emphasized that Soviet airmen are proud of the fact that Vladimir Ilyich Lenin stood at the origins of our air force. In the files of the Council of Labor and Defense, which began in 1918-20, are over 200 documents on the development of aviation personally signed by Lenin. It was precisely at his direction that on the third day of the revolution, a Bureau of Commissars of Aviation and Aeronautics and the first socialist aviation detachments were formed. History brought into the republic's military chronicle the names of many red military airmen who distinguished themselves during the years of the civil war. In the Great Patriotic War, over 200,000 military airmen were awarded orders and medals, and almost 2,500 were awarded the title of Hero of the USSR. Sixty-five people were honored with this award twice, and the famed aviators Pokryshkin, now marshal of aviation, and Colonel-General of Aviation Kozhedub, were three times heroes of the USSR.

Today's airmen have worthily inherited the glory of the achievements of (Chkalov) and (Levanevskiy), Gromov and (Polden) and of thousands of other winged warriors. The country highly values the military labor of the warrior pilots, who are making their contribution to carrying out Lenin's behests for the defense of our socialist fatherland.

Kutakhov Attends Meeting

LD131954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] A solemn meeting was held in Moscow today by representatives of the working people of the city and veterans of the city garrison. The meeting was dedicated to USSR Air Force Day, which will be marked on Sunday. Eminent military leaders; veterans of the Soviet Army and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations were in the Presidium. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force, USSR deputy minister of defense and chief marshal of avaiation, spoke at the meeting.

Marshal Skorikov Statement

LD152034 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Statement by Air Force Marshal Grigoriy Skorikov, chief of the Main Staff of the USSR Air Force, in connection with Soviet Air Force Day; date and place not given; recorded -- Skorikov speaks in Russian with superimposed Serbo-Croat translation]

[Excerpt] The victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism has brought about radical and irreversible changes in the balance of forces on the world scene. The world socialist system has been brought into being. During the postwar period, the formation of a powerful military coalition of imperialist states -- NATO -- brought about a rapid intensification of tension in Europe and throughout the world and an accleration of the arms race. In these conditions, the united might of the socialist countries has to be pitted against the unified forces of international bellicose imperialism in order to ensure a secure system for the collective defense of the socialist countries and to foil the aggressive aspirations of the imperialist countries. The Warsaw Treaty organization, the military-political defense alliance, an alliance for peace and socialism, has become such a force.

The defense might of the socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Treaty, is rising to a new and higher level with every passing year, as dictated by the military-political situation in the world. Rocket-carrying aircraft equipped with the most-up-to-date weapons and reliable enemy-detection and fire-control installations and naviation apparatus now constitute the (?nuclear) of the combat might of the countries of the socialist community of nation. The modern technical equipment makes it possible for our air force to carry out important operational-strategic objectives, both in the continental and sea combat areas. This is fully in keeping with the reliable protection of the air borders of our countries.

Recently, the aggressive nature of imperialist policy, especially of the United States, has increased rapidly. The United States and its NATO allies are trying to obtain military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty. In order to vindicate their course, the myth about the Soviet threat of war fabricated in the past is now being supplemented with fresh theses about the United States and NATO as a whole allegedly lagging behind militarily, about the vulnerability in the U.S. military machine and other fabrications. However, no one will manage to disturb the existing military-political balance and obtain superiority in the present conditions. Those who are nurturing these plans are obviously exaggerating their possibilities and are losing sight of the possibilities of the other side not remaining idle, facing as it is the military preparations directed against it.

The USSR does not threaten anyone. It has not striven and does not strive to achieve military superiority over the other side, but we shall not allow such superiority to be attained over us. The talks with us from positions of strength are devoid of any prospects. In this connection, I should like to mention the statement made by the USSR defense minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov. He recently stressed: In case of aggression, our armed forces, together with the fraternal socialist armies, will defend their socialist gains without any hesitation whatsoever with all resolve and by using all the defense and economic might of our states.

In observing Soviet Air Force Day today, Soviet men, the airmen, feel even more profoundly the high level of personal responsibility for the discharge of their patriotic and international duty. In united combat line with the air forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, they are always ready to defend the socialist community.

Leaders Attend Air Show

LD141323 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Excerpt] A flypast took place today over the field of the Chkalov Central Aviation Sports Club in Tushino. Tens of thousands of Muscovites, guests from the capital, gathered here. Among these were heroes of labor, pilots, cosmonauts of the USSR and veterans of the USSR Air Force.

Those present welcomed with prolonged applause Comrades Gorbachev, Grishin, Kirilenko, Solomentsev and Kapitonov, who were on the central rostrum. The festival was also attended by Comrades Baybakov and Dymshits, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, eminent military chiefs and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations.

The celebration was opened by Adm of the Fleet Yegorov, chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF, hero of the Soviet Union.

BOOKS ON CPSU, MILITARY BUILDING REVIEWED

PM131443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Book review by Prof S. Khromov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Soviet History: "A Decisive Role"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Armed Forces are our people's creation. They have matured and developed under the Communist Party's tireless leadership.

The party's role in the defense of the socialist fatherland, the consolidation of the country's defense capability and the development and improvement of the army and navy is the subject of a newly published collection of documents entitled "The CPSU on the Soviet Armed Forces" (Footnote: KPSS O Vooruzhennykh Silakh Sovetskogo Soyuza. Dokumenty 1917-1981. Compiled by N.I. Savinkin and K.M. Bogolyubov. Moscow, Military Publishing House, 1981, 622 pages) and a collective monograph entitled "The CPSU and Military Building" (Footnote: KPSS I Voennoye Stroitelstvo. Edited by A.A. Yepishev, Moscow, Military Publishing House, 1982, 311 pages.

The compilers of the first collection have included in it approximately 300 documents, including some previously unpublished.

They reflect the Communist Party's political, ideological and organizational work in the Soviet Armed Forces.

The collection is divided into four chronological sections dealing with the main stages in our armed forces' development. This makes it possible to precisely follow how, taking internal and external factors into consideration, Lenin's party has applied the essential principles of military building.

The concluding section of the book covers the three and a half postwar decades. It shows how the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might has increased in the years since the defeat of fascism and how, under the CPSU's leadership, the army and navy have been reorganized and reequipped on the basis of the enormous achievements of the socialist system and the scientific and technical revolution. "Never before has our country had such enormous economic, scientific and technical potential," L.I. Brezhnev pointed out. "Never before has its defense capability been so strong and so reliable."

In the present-day struggle for peace and in defense of socialism's gains, the Soviet Union acts in close fraternal cooperation with the Warsaw Pact countries. The change in the correlation of forces in the world arena in socialism's favor has made it possible to prevent another world war.

But we cannot forget that capitalism's deepening contradictions and its loss of former positions are making it more aggressive and adventurist. The imperialist camp's aggressive strategy is primarily spearheaded against the socialist states. In an attempt to undo the relaxation in international relations seen in the seventies and to plunge mankind back into the "cold war" era, bellicose circles in the capitalist countries headed by the United States have started an arms race of unprecedented proportions. They are trying to step up the activities of military blocs formed for the purpose of committing acts of aggression against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and retarding their social and economic development.

The 26th CPSU Congress reaffirmed the constant devotion of the Communist Party and the entire Soviet people to Lenin's principles of peaceful coexistence and their readiness to do everything possible to rid mankind of the threat of a nuclear war and to preserve peace on earth.

Extracts from the Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress contained in the final section of the collection point out that "Not for a single day have the party and state let out of their sight the issues involved in strengthening the defensive might of the country and its armed forces. The international situation places this obligation on us."

The authors of the other book under review, "The CPSU and Military Building," develop the idea that the aim of the party's military policy is to create conditions conducive to peaceful building, ensuring the reliable defense and security of the socialist community countries and strengthening world peace. Particular note is made of the increase in the CPSU's leading role in military building connected with the fact that the armed forces have now become a complex and dynamic social organism whose functioning requires highly skilled and efficient party leadership.

The seven chapters of this work analyze in detail the party's activity in the military building sphere. The Soviet Armed Forces' combat might is determined by the standard of military science, the quality of the troops' arms and technical equipment, the developed structure of the branches and categories of troops and their morale, political awareness and combat proficiency. The monograph reaffirms that the Soviet military doctrine's political and class essence -- defending the Soviet people's gains and their peaceful labor and creating external conditions conducive to the building of communism in the country -- have been constant throughout.

The authors have devoted considerable space to the training of military cadres. During the civil war, the Communist Party boldly embarked on a policy of recruiting military specialists into the Red Army. By the start of the Great Patriotic War, more than half of the command personnel were Communists and nearly one fourth were Komsomol members. Three specialists of every 4 had received secondary military education and 1 in every 14 had received higher education.

The book shows how political organizers and army party organizations, acting in close unity with command personnel, implemented in the past and are still implementing party decisions aimed at raising the standard of combat and political training of Soviet Army and Navy personnel.

The monograph's final chapter sums up current practices in the socialist community states regarding the organization of cooperation in the defense sphere in the interests of defending socialism in accordance with the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

Both books help to provide a deeper understanding of the Communist Party's diverse activity in the military building sphere and to see more clearly the roots of the invincibility of the glorious Soviet Armed Forces.